

LUNATIC AND IDIOT ASYLUMS.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons & Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1888.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



Toronto:

PRINTED BY WARWICK & SON, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.

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OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, November, 1888.

To the Honourable

SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

I have the honour to submit herewith the Twenty-first Annual Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1888.

I have the honour to be,
Your Honour's most obedient servant,

W. T. O'REILLY,
Inspector.

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ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC.

For greater convenience of reference, the tables containing statistics on all points concerning the operations of the Asylums, are placed at the beginning of this report. The following is a list of these tables:—

Table No. 1.—Shews the movement of the entire Asylum population for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

Table No. 2.—Shews the general movements and result of treatment of lunatics in the Asylums of the Province during each of the twelve years from the 1st October, 1876, to the 30th September, 1888.

Table No. 3.—Shews the Counties from which patients were received during the year, and the Asylums to which they were assigned.

Table No. 4.—Shews the Counties from which the entire number of patients admitted to the Asylums have been received, also the Counties from which the patients in residence on the 30th September, 1888, were originally admitted.

Table No. 5.—Shews the length of time the patients received into the Asylums during the year had been insane prior to their admission.

Table No. 6.—Shews the length of residence of all, patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September 1888.

Table No. 7.—Shews the periods that patients who were discharged cured during the year were under treatment.

Table No. 8.—Shews the periods that patients were under treatment, who were discharged improved during the year.

Table No. 9.—Shews the periods during which patients were under treatment, who were discharged unimproved during the year.

Table No. 10.—Shews the length of Asylum residence of patients who died during the year.

Table No. 11.—Shews the causes of death of those patients who died in the Asylums during the year.

Table No. 12.—Shews the trades, callings and occupations of those patients who were admitted during the year, as well as of the total number admitted.

Table No. 13.—Shews the detailed expenditure of the various Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

Table No. 14.—Shews the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the estimates, and the annual cost, per patient, under each heading.

Table No. 15.—Shews the supplies for which tenders were invited, and the prices paid for the same under contract.

Table No. 16.—Shews the number of officers and *employés* in each of the Asylums, classified according to the duties performed.

Table No. 17.—Shews the nature of the employment, the number of patients employed, the number of days' work done by patients, and the average work in days, per patient, during the year.

Table No. 18.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons admitted during the year.

Table No. 19.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons discharged cured during the year.

Table No. 20.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those who died during the year.

TABLE

Shewing the movements of the entire Asylum

	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of patients in Asylum on 1st October, 1887	356	349	705	461	456	917
Admitted during year ending 30th September, 1888	86	74	160	60	55	115
Total number under treatment during year	442	423	865	521	511	1032
Admitted by transfer from one Asylum to another	1	4	5	1	1	2
Total number on Asylum registers and actually under treatment in each Asylum	443	427	870	522	512	1034
Discharged cured	28	29	57	12	9	21
“ improved	8	8	16	8	7	15
“ unimproved or taken away	7	4	11	3	1	4
“ as not insane		1	1			
Total number discharged during year	43	42	85	23	17	40
Escaped	1		1	1		1
Died	30	15	45	22	17	39
Transferred from one Asylum to another	20	22	42	20	21	41
Total number discharged, escaped, died and transferred during year	94	79	173	66	55	121
Number of patients remaining in Asylums on 30th September, 1888	349	348	697	456	457	913

No. 1.

population during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			TOTAL NUMBER OF LUNATICS.			ORILLIA ASYLUM.			TOTAL NUMBER OF LUNATICS & IDIOTS.		
Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
325	356	681	317	307	624	1459	1468	2927	111	99	210	1570	1567	3137
48	40	88	115	88	203	309	257	566	50	55	105	359	312	671
373	396	769	432	395	827	1768	1725	3493	161	154	315	1929	1879	3808
1	1	2	61	61	122	64	67	131	.....	.....	.....	64	67	131
374	397	771	493	456	949	1832	1792	3624	161	154	315	1993	1946	3939
9	7	16	27	15	42	76	60	136	.....	.....	.....	76	60	136
5	7	12	6	8	14	27	30	57	.....	.....	.....	27	30	57
1	2	3	4	6	10	15	13	28	.....	.....	.....	15	13	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
15	16	31	37	29	66	118	104	222	1	1	2	119	105	224
1	.....	1	5	.....	5	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
13	16	29	25	18	43	90	66	156	15	11	26	105	77	182
21	21	42	1	2	3	62	66	128	2	1	3	64	67	131
50	53	103	68	49	117	278	236	514	18	13	31	296	249	545
324	344	668	425	407	832	1554	1556	3110	143	141	284	1697	1697	3394

TABLE

Shewing the general movements and result of treatment of Lunatics in
1st October, 1876, to the

YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER.	Average daily number of patients resident.			Number of lunatics admitted each year.			Number of patients recovered in each year.			Number of patients discharged improved and unim- proved each year.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1877.....	916	903	1819	243	194	437	82	70	152	26	29	55
1878.....	954	971	1925	252	227	479	92	65	157	28	31	59
1879.....	1010	1044	2054	231	230	461	71	64	135	42	27	69
1880.....	1086	1129	2215	257	250	507	53	61	114	32	54	86
1881.....	1164	1190	2354	270	232	502	84	82	166	33	38	71
Average of five years..	1026	1047.4	2073.4	250.6	226.6	477.2	76.4	68.4	144.8	32.2	35.8	68
1882.....	1219	1238	2457	251	242	493	73	86	159	20	46	66
1883.....	1280	1300	2580	253	266	519	94	80	174	36	54	90
1884.....	1303	1331	2634	262	231	493	79	99	178	37	37	74
1885..	1348	1360	2708	259	198	457	88	101	189	41	39	80
1886.....	1409	1421	2830	287	232	519	75	69	144	33	26	59
Average of five years..	1311.8	1330	2641.8	262.4	233.8	496.2	81.8	87	168.8	33.4	40.4	73.8
1887.....	1461	1454	2915	219	206	425	88	89	177	31	31	62
1888.....	1491	1494	2985	309	257	566	76	60	136	42	43	85

No. 2.

the Asylums of the Province during each of the twelve years from the 20th September, 1888.

Number of patients who died in each year.			Percentage of recoveries upon admission.			Percentage of deaths upon number resident.			Number of lunatics remaining in Asylums at the end of each year.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
67	48	115	33.74	36.08	34.78	7.31	5.31	6.32	926	933	1859
64	50	114	36.82	28.63	32.77	6.70	5.14	5.92	989	1014	2003
62	49	111	30.73	27.82	29.28	6.13	4.69	5.40	1039	1104	2143
69	73	142	20.62	24.40	22.48	6.35	6.46	6.41	1133	1165	2298
86	58	144	31.11	35.34	33.06	7.38	4.87	6.11	1199	1217	2416
69.6	55.6	125.2	30.60	30.45	30.47	6.77	5.29	6.03	1057.2	1086.6	2143.8
99	67	166	29.08	35.38	32.25	8.12	5.41	6.75	1249	1259	2508
92	71	163	37.15	30.07	33.52	7.18	5.46	6.31	1274	1320	2594
90	64	154	30.15	42.85	36.10	6.90	4.80	5.85	1320	1351	2671
86	60	146	33.97	51.01	41.35	6.38	4.41	5.39	1356	1349	2705
86	55	141	26.13	29.74	27.66	6.10	3.87	4.98	1449	1450	2899
90.6	63.4	154	31.29	37.81	34.17	6.93	4.79	5.85	1329.6	1345.8	2675.4
77	66	143	40.18	43.20	41.64	5.27	4.53	4.79	1459	1468	2927
90	66	156	24.59	23.34	24.02	6.04	4.42	5.22	1554	1556	3110

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties and places from which patients were admitted to the Asylums during the year and the Asylums they were assigned to.

NAME OF COUNTY OR PLACE.	Number received from gaols under warrant of Lieutenant-Governor.	Number received from private houses by medical certificates.	Total number received from the respective Counties during the year.	Assigned to Toronto Asylum.	Assigned to London Asylum.	Assigned to Kingston Asylum.	Assigned to Hamilton Asylum.	Assigned to Orillia Asylum.
Brant	5	9	14	1			10	3
Bruce	8	3	11		8		1	2
Carleton	14	5	19	2		14		3
Dufferin	2	1	3				2	1
Elgin	3	8	11	1	6		1	3
Essex	6	2	8		6			2
Frontenac	5	15	20	2		16	1	1
Grey	13	12	25	4			16	5
Haldimand	3	4	7				6	1
Halton	6	3	9				5	4
Hastings	6	4	10	3		3	1	3
Huron	9	13	22	1	16			5
Kent	2	14	16		12			4
Lambton	5	8	13		9			4
Lanark	9	6	15			14		1
Leeds and Grenville	6	4	10			7		3
Lennox and Addington	6	4	10			6		4
Lincoln	8	5	13				12	1
Middlesex	8	28	36	3	30			3
Muskoka District		2	2	1				1
Norfolk	8	2	10				10	
Northumberland and Durham	8	10	18	11		1	5	1
Ontario	5	8	13	10			1	2
Oxford	7	15	22	2	12		3	5
Peel	7	4	11	10			1	
Perth	11	5	16		15			1
Peterborough	8	1	9	4		1	1	3
Prescott and Russell	5	2	7			7		
Prince Edward		4	4			3		1
Renfrew	4	3	7			5	1	1
Simcoe	15	20	35	5			21	9
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	11	3	14			11		3
Thunder Bay District	2		2				2	
Victoria	6	1	7	4			2	1
Waterloo	2	3	5	1			4	
Welland	2	11	13	1			12	
Wellington	9	17	26	4			19	3
Wentworth	2	38	40	2			34	4
York	68	60	128	78	1		32	17
Not Classified	5	5	10	10				
Total	314	357	671	160	115	88	203	105

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the entire number of patients admitted to the Asylums have been received, including the admissions of the present year; also the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence the 30th September, 1888, were originally admitted.

COUNTIES AND PLACES.	Admissions of the year.	Total admissions.	PATIENTS IN RESIDENCE 30TH SEPT., 1888.					
			Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Algoma District.....	14	26	4	3	1	1	1	10
Brant	11	262	3	14	34	3	54	
Bruce	19	225	2	67	2	5	83	
Carleton	3	405	13	4	87	1	113	
Dufferin.....	11	14	3	3	6	1	10	
Elgin	8	251	3	58	4	6	71	
Essex	20	180	2	54	1	8	65	
Frontenac.....	25	541	6	5	90	12	116	
Grey	7	278	35	11	3	38	16	103
Halimand.....	9	176	1	6	34	7	48	
Haliburton.....	10	1						
Halton	22	231	4	3	35	31	7	80
Hastings	16	258	13	10	2	8	33	
Huron	13	395	8	78	8	12	106	
Kent	13	258	2	59	4	7	72	
Lambton.....	15	331	95	1	2	9	107	
Lanark.....	10	271	4	5	63	1	6	79
Leeds and Grenville.....	10	292	9	4	62	2	6	83
Lennox and Addington.....	13	185	2	38	13	53		
Lincoln	36	312	9	3	51	2	65	
Middlesex.....	2	802	6	175	2	5	8	196
Muskoka District.....	10	25	2	1	1	3	7	
Nipissing District.....	18	1						
Norfolk	13	175	2	8	2	35	6	53
Northumberland and Durham.....	22	626	55	10	24	19	10	118
Ontario	9	372	46	7	12	20	9	94
Oxford	11	337	9	67	2	8	7	93
Parry Sound District.....	16	3						
Peel	9	256	29	6	1	8	5	49
Perth	7	306	7	64	2	6	6	85
Peterborough.....	4	179	22	3	11	8	4	48
Prescott and Russell.....	7	93	1	1	25	1	27	
Prince Edward.....	14	115	4	21	1	4	30	
Rainy River District.....	7	1		1				
Renfrew	35	94	3	32	1	5	41	
Simcoe	14	523	18	6	4	109	13	150
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	2	334	6	6	76	2	7	97
Thunder Bay District.....	7	6						
Victoria	5	161	14	5	7	7	4	37
Waterloo.....	13	223	1	14	22	5	42	
Welland	26	187	7	1	43	2	53	
Wellington.....	40	467	20	2	1	74	7	104
Wentworth.....	128	811	14	8	3	104	9	138
York	10	2477	300	32	28	116	42	518
Not Classified.....		390	10	16	31			57
Total	671	13856	697	913	668	832	284	3394

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of time Lunatics received into the Asylums during the year
had been insane prior to admission.

DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	42	13	21	59	135
From 1 to 2 months	17	15	14	14	60
" 2 " 3 "	7	8	5	14	34
" 3 " 4 "	7	10	3	19	39
" 4 " 5 "	8	4	2	7	21
" 5 " 6 "	5	3	5	2	15
" 6 " 7 "	8	5	3	6	22
" 7 " 8 "	2	.....	3	2	7
" 8 " 9 "	1	2	3	1	7
" 9 " 10 "	2	1	1	2	6
" 10 " 11 "	7	1	.....	.....	8
" 11 " 12 "	3	2	.....	1	6
" 12 " 18 "	13	6	6	20	45
" 18 months to 2 years	4	10	.....	2	16
" 2 to 3 years	8	10	9	11	38
" 3 " 4 "	5	8	5	4	22
" 4 " 5 "	3	2	4	6	15
" 5 " 6 "	2	4	1	5	12
" 6 " 7 "	1	1	1	.....	3
" 7 " 8 "	2	1	.....	3	6
" 8 " 9 "	2	1	.....	.....	3
" 9 " 10 "	1	1	.....	3	5
" 10 " 15 "	3	4	.....	7	14
" 15 " 20 " .....	.....	1	1	2	4
" 20 years and upwards	3	2	1	3	9
Unknown	4	.....	.....	10	14
Totals	160	115	88	203	566

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the length of residence of patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1888.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	13	12	10	16	5	56
From 1 to 2 months....	27	32	20	15	7	101
" 2 " 3 "	11	4	5	17	4	41
" 3 " 4 "	9	8	7	16	7	47
" 4 " 5 "	12	8	1	16	9	46
" 5 " 6 "	11	3	2	8	7	31
" 6 " 7 "	7	2	4	23	20	56
" 7 " 8 "	4	5	9	27	6	51
" 8 " 9 "	3	3	4	4	5	19
" 9 " 10 "	2	3	4	10	9	28
" 10 " 11 "	7	7	2	4	7	27
" 11 " 12 "	5	8	8	9	.....	30
" 12 " 18 "	25	27	29	33	2	116
" 18 months to 2 years.....	18	18	24	23	9	92
" 2 to 3 years	53	51	150	73	24	351
" 3 " 4 "	24	41	29	58	7	159
" 4 " 5 "	40	43	55	39	9	186
" 5 " 6 "	37	45	27	50	10	169
" 6 " 7 "	31	63	28	44	47	213
" 7 " 8 "	16	48	19	53	8	144
" 8 " 9 "	23	38	19	45	11	136
" 9 " 10 "	21	40	14	47	7	129
" 10 " 15 "	140	159	87	59	64	509
" 15 " 20 "	72	98	83	69	.....	312
" 20 years and upwards	86	147	28	70	.....	331
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Totals.....	697	913	668	832	284	3394

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as cured.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	8				8
From 1 to 2 months	7	1		1	9
" 2 " 3 "	8	1	3	2	14
" 3 " 4 "	4	1		3	8
" 4 " 5 "	5	1	2	5	13
" 5 " 6 "	6	1	2	3	12
" 6 " 7 "	3	4	3	1	11
" 7 " 8 "	1	1		1	3
" 8 " 9 "	1	1		3	5
" 9 " 10 "	1	2		1	4
" 10 " 11 "	2		1	3	6
" 11 " 12 "	1	1		1	3
" 12 " 18. "	4	3	5	8	20
" 18 months to 2 years	2	2		2	6
" 2 to 3 years.....	1	1		4	6
" 3 " 4 "	1			1	2
" 4 " 5 "	1			1	2
" 5 " 6 "	1	1		1	3
" 6 " 7 "					
" 7 " 8 "				1	1
" 8 " 9 "					
" 9 " 10 "					
" 10 " 15 "					
" 15 " 20 "					
" 20 years and upwards.....					
Totals.....	57	21	16	42	136

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as improved.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month.....*	1			1	2
From 1 to 2 months.....	3	1		2	6
" 2 " 3 "	1			2	3
" 3 " 4 "	2	1		2	5
" 4 " 5 "	2				2
" 5 " 6 "			1	1	2
" 6 " 7 "	2			1	3
" 7 " 8 "	1		1		2
" 8 " 9 "			1		1
" 9 " 10 "					
" 10 " 11 "					
" 11 " 12 "		1	1	1	3
" 12 " 18 "		1	2		3
" 18 months to 2 years.....	1	6	3	1	11
" 2 to 3 years.....	2	1		1	4
" 3 " 4 "		2	1		3
" 4 " 5 "	1	1			2
" 5 " 6 "			1		1
" 6 " 7 "		1	1	2	4
" 7 " 8 "					
" 8 " 9 "					
" 9 " 10 "					
" 10 " 15 "					
" 15 " 20 "					
" 20 years and upwards.....					
Totals.....	16	15	12	14	57

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year unimproved.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	1			3	4
From 1 to 2 months.....	1				1
" 2 " 3 "		2		1	3
" 3 " 4 "	1				1
" 4 " 5 "	2			1	3
" 5 " 6 "	1			2	3
" 6 " 7 "	1				1
" 7 " 8 "					
" 8 " 9 "	1				1
" 9 " 10 "			1		1
" 10 " 11 "				1	1
" 11 " 12 "					
" 12 " 18 "	1	1	1	1	4
" 18 months to 2 years			1		1
" 2 to 3 years	1	1		1	3
" 3 " 4 "					
" 4 " 5 "					
" 5 " 6 "					
" 6 " 7 "					
" 7 " 8 "					
" 8 " 9 "					
" 9 " 10 "					
" 10 " 15 "					
" 15 " 20 "					
" 20 years and upwards	1				1
Totals.....	11	4	3	10	28

TABLE 10.

Shewing the length of residence of patients who died during the year.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	6	3	3	4	3	19
From 1 to 2 months	1	1	1	3	.....	6
" 2 " 3 "	1	.....	1	2	5	9
" 3 " 4 "	1	1	1	2	.....	5
" 4 " 5 " .....	.....	1	1	2	3	7
" 5 " 6 "	1	1	1	2	2	7
" 6 " 7 " .....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3
" 7 " 8 "	1	.....	1	.....	1	3
" 8 " 9 " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 9 " 10 " .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 10 " 11 " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 11 " 12 " .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 12 " 18 "	3	.....	1	2	1	7
" 18 months to 2 years	4	1	1	2	.....	8
" 2 to 3 years	6	2	5	6	1	20
" 3 " 4 "	3	2	2	2	.....	9
" 4 " 5 "	2	2	1	1	1	7
" 5 " 6 "	1	2	1	3	3	10
" 6 " 7 "	2	4	2	.....	.....	8
" 7 " 8 " .....	.....	3	1	1	1	6
" 8 " 9 "	2	2	.....	3	.....	7
" 9 " 10 "	2	1	2	1	1	7
" 10 " 15 "	3	7	2	3	3	18
" 15 " 20 "	4	6	1	.....	.....	11
" 20 years and upwards.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Totals.....	45	39	29	43	26	182

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the causes of death of those who died during the year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Totals.
Anæmia.....			1			1
Apoplexy.....		1	1	5		7
" Cerebral.....	3					3
Asphyxia.....		1		1		2
Bilious fever.....					1	1
Cancer of liver.....		1				1
Cardiac disease.....	5					5
Cerebritis.....				1		1
Congestion of lungs.....				1		1
Diarrhœa.....	1	3	2			6
" chronic.....			1			1
Diphtheritic croup.....					1	1
Dropsy.....					1	1
Dysentery.....				1	1	2
Entero-colitis.....	2					2
Epilepsy.....		10	2	8	4	24
Exhaustion of acute mania.....	4		1	2		7
" melancholia.....	1		1	1		3
Gastric ulcer.....	1					1
General debility.....			1		7	8
" paresis.....			2	1		3
Goitre.....			1			1
Heart clot.....		2				2
" disease.....			1	1	3	5
Injury received from another patient.....					1	1
Marasmus.....	7	6	1	7		21
Nerve shock from scald.....					1	1
Paralysis.....	1			1		2
Paresis.....	5	1				6
Peritonitis.....		1	1		2	4
Phthisis.....	8	5	6	6	2	27
Pneumonia.....		2			1	3
Pulmonary emphysema.....	1					1
Senile decay, exhaustion and old age.....	4	5	3	5		17
" gangrene.....	1					1
Septicæmia.....			1			1
Softening of brain.....		1				1
Suicide.....	1		1	2		4
Typhoid fever.....			2			2
Ulceration of stomach.....					1	1
Totals.....	45	39	29	43	26	182

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, and also of the total number admitted.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of this year.	Total Admissions.
Actors.....	1	1
Artists.....	1	1
Agents.....	1	12
Architects.....		2
Actuaries.....		1
Basketmakers.....	1	1
Bankers.....		1
Book-keepers.....	2	29
Bakers.....		25
Bricklayers.....	2	13
Butchers.....	1	33
Blacksmiths.....	8	102
Brassfinishers.....		3
Brewers.....		13
Builders.....		4
Barbers.....		10
Broom-makers.....		3
Barristers.....		3
Bookbinders.....	1	2
Brickmakers.....		3
Bridgetenders.....		1
Brushmakers.....		1
Buttonmakers.....		2
Commercial travellers.....		16
Cabinetmakers.....	3	19
Consuls.....		1
Confectioners.....		6
Coopers.....	3	31
Carpenters.....	11	282
Clerks.....	16	228
Clergymen.....	1	45
Carriagemakers.....		10
Cooks.....	1	11
Corders.....		5
Captains of steamboats.....	1	6
Cigarmakers.....		7
Customhouse officers.....	1	6
Coppersmiths.....		1
Cheesemakers.....		2
Civil Servants.....	2	7
Clock-cleaners.....		1
Carters.....		5
Contractor.....		1
Clothdressers.....		14
Chiselmakers.....		1
Coachmen.....		1
Dyers.....		3
Domestic servants, all kinds.....	68	1742
Dressmakers.....	4	53
Detectives.....		1
Druggists.....	3	21
Engineers.....	2	35
Editors.....		1
Farmers.....	116	2279
Fishermen.....	2	10
Founders.....	1	2

TABLE No. 12.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, etc.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of this year.	Total Admissions.
Ferryman.....		2
Furriers.....		1
Gardeners.....	2	23
Grocers.....	2	15
Glassblowers.....		3
Gentlemen.....	1	30
Glovesmakers.....		1
Gunsmiths.....		1
Governess.....		1
Hucksters.....		1
Hatters.....		1
Hostlers.....		6
Hunters.....		1
Harnessmakers.....	2	24
Housekeepers.....	165	2328
Hackdrivers.....	1	4
Innkeepers.....	1	18
Ironmongers.....		1
Jewellers.....	2	14
Janitors.....	1	3
Journalist.....		1
Lock-keeper.....		1
Labourers.....	93	1803
Laundresses.....	1	6
Ladies.....	8	78
Lawyers.....	1	22
Lumbermen.....	2	5
Lathers.....		1
Loomfixer.....		1
Milliners.....		37
Masons.....	2	59
Machinists.....	5	51
Matchmakers.....		2
Millers.....	1	40
Moulders.....		32
Merchants.....	4	151
Mechanics.....	2	43
Music teachers.....		10
Marblecutters.....		3
Milkmen.....		1
Millwrights.....		2
Messenger.....		
No occupation.....	36	560
Nightwatchmen.....		2
Nurses.....		9
Organ-builders.....		2
Piano casemaker.....		1
Professors of music.....		10
Plasterers.....	1	4
Pensioners.....		5
Photographers.....		11

TABLE No 12.—*Concluded.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, etc.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of this year.	Total Admissions.
Prostitutes		8
Painters	3	72
Printers	4	44
Peddlers	1	28
Physicians	2	34
Pumpmakers		3
Plumbers		3
Patternmakers		1
Policemen		1
Private secretary		1
Railway employés	2	20
Spinsters	5	143
Sailors	4	53
Students	2	55
Spinners		11
Sisters of Charity		2
Sodawater manufacturers		1
Stonecutters	2	8
Showmen		2
Saddlers		7
Shoemakers	7	156
Seamstresses	3	156
Slaters		1
Soldiers		20
Salesmen		4
Surveyors		5
Sail and tent-makers		2
Shopkeepers	1	7
Shipbuilders	1	5
Teachers	9	198
Tinsmiths	3	30
Tavernkeepers	3	17
Tailors	6	123
Tanners		7
Teamsters	1	9
Tollgate keepers		2
Upholsterers		1
Veterinary surgeon		1
Vinegar maker		1
Watchmakers		6
Woodworkers		5
Weavers	3	28
Wheelwrights		2
Waggonmakers	4	11
Waiters		5
Unknown or other employments, and idiots	150	2145

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing in detail the expenditure of the various Asylums during the year ending on the 30th September, 1888.

DETAILS.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Medicines.....	436 04	841 88	481 01	488 74	77 54
Medical comforts and appliances	58 21	1 50	57 75	57 75	231 28
Butchers' meat.....	12738 45	13525 64	11936 96	10663 72	2890 86
Poultry, fish, etc.....	1201 17	1439 55	777 56	1648 85	231 28
Flour, bread, etc.....	6087 78	6173 35	5086 48	4413 70	2626 59
Butter.....	4124 76	6169 99	3965 39	4607 90	1392 88
Barley, rice, peas and meal	1016 49	1035 87	915 38	1621 58	291 27
Tea.....	2268 35	1677 72	1629 08	1490 10	265 80
Coffee	150 20	736 15	1106 80	782 32	322 80
Cheese.....	441 01	606 40	400 00	846 62	18 73
Eggs.....	551 15	446 89	273 31	207 48	128 48
Fruit (dried).....	819 05	800 12	489 14	1542 91	156 42
Tobacco and pipes.....	1122 55	663 24	669 86	114 24	114 24
Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar, pickles	319 25	335 20	344 43	485 59	95 65
Sugar and syrup	2549 53	3940 62	2823 99	2889 97	823 68
Unenumerated groceries.....	756 29	58 20	41 07	82 91	82 91
Fruit and vegetables	1297 67	992 40	2241 58	2093 90	1576 32
Bedding	1769 10	3153 39	2452 87	1540 03	115 27
Straw for bedding	1093 21	87 63	408 11	165 01	165 01
Clothing.....	2870 24	8232 72	5109 82	6046 03	1436 36
Shoes.....	616 29	1416 46	505 08	715 77	797 45
Coal.....	5449 71	11132 05	10570 44	15635 86	5326 65
Wood.....	2016 10	788 98	114 62	765 08	3188 76
Gas.....	1898 84	2403 90	982 37	2573 75	389 35
Oil and candles.....	83 32	57 00	86 12	110 18	87 16
Matches.....	3 35	42 00	26 10	54 14	15 77
Brushes, brooms and mops.....	213 89	499 30	246 15	515 55	123 80
Bath brick, black lead, blacking.....	27 20	30 90	15 30	22 95	6 23
Soap and other laundry expenses.....	888 81	1052 92	863 73	1159 27	666 16
Water.....	6120 84	631 79	1388 27	333 00	73 00
Ice.....	137 50	51 00	333 00	360 98	104 75
Advertising and printing	478 53	393 67	233 00	348 46	166 82
Postage, telegraph and express charges.....	166 05	415 29	305 23	520 85	152 78
Stationery and library.....	378 04	754 49	384 99	1288 33	126 25
Furniture renewals and repairs.....	808 20	2597 09	894 94	544 18	119 36
Iron and tinware.....	711 43	583 33	60 47	724 52	132 15
Crockery and glassware.....	509 09	991 87	579 43	3040 67	1032 83
Feed and fodder.....	1868 01	2833 82	3683 30	1199 05	305 71
Farm stock, implements, and repairs thereto.....	1569 85	2625 09	633 67	3512 40	526 05
Repairs (ordinary) to buildings.....	1559 67	2486 51	2521 96	713 40	134 31
Hardware, etc.....	548 84	1048 50	916 80	1188 35	220 08
Paints and oil.....	583 26	1777 33	653 41	120 00	196 85
Officers' travelling expenses.....	244 20	66 30	34 20	5 00	5 00
Elopers, cost of recovering.....	25 50	49 35	103 14	374 22	39 14
Freight and duties.....	1 84	168 42	32 90	103 14	48 23
Amusements	264 20	553 83	195 08	21 12	156 45
Religious services.....	122 50	285 65	43 96	1149 42	738 76
Interments.....	131 00	202 00	52 00	50 00	65 75
Rent.....	666 72	17 06	50 00	33 35	10 75
Incidentals.....	406 09	14 55	24 55	27274 42	12919 33
Transfer, removal of patients.....	30200 78	34166 84	24071 71	40687 77	
Salaries and wages					
Total	97221 97	122692 56	90287 55	108483 54	40687 77

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the Estimates and the annual cost per patient under such headings:—

HEADINGS OF ESTIMATES.	TORONTO ASYLUM.		LONDON ASYLUM.		KINGSTON ASYLUM.		HAMILTON ASYLUM.		ORILLIA ASYLUM.	
	Expended under headings of	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of	Yearly cost per patient.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Medicines and medical comforts.....	494 25	70	843 38	92	481 01	70	546 49	79	77 54	30
Butcher's meat, fish, poultry, etc.....	13939 62	19 83	14965 19	16 41	12714 52	18 56	12312 57	17 98	3122 14	12 20
Flour, bread, etc.....	6087 78	8 66	6173 35	6 77	5086 48	7 42	4413 70	6 44	2626 59	10 26
Butter.....	4124 76	5 87	6169 99	6 77	3965 39	5 79	4607 90	6 73	1392 88	5 44
Groceries.....	8875 32	12 62	10759 72	11 80	8686 43	12 68	10836 43	15 38	2299 98	8 98
Fruit and vegetables.....	1297 67	1 85	992 40	1 09	2241 58	3 27	2093 90	3 05	1576 32	6 16
Bedding, clothing and shoes.....	5255 63	7 47	13895 78	15 24	8155 40	11 91	8709 94	12 71	2514 09	9 82
Fuel.....	7465 81	10 62	11921 03	13 07	10685 06	15 60	16400 94	23 95	8515 41	33 26
Gas, oil, etc.....	1985 51	2 82	2502 90	2 74	1094 59	1 60	2738 07	4 00	492 28	1 92
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....	1129 90	1 61	1583 12	1 74	1125 18	1 64	1697 77	2 48	796 19	3 11
Furniture and furnishings.....	2028 72	2 89	4172 29	4 57	1534 84	2 24	2557 02	3 73	377 76	1 48
Farm, garden, feed and fodder.....	3437 86	4 89	5458 91	5 99	4239 72	6 30	4736 30	6 19	1338 54	5 23
Repairs and alterations.....	2691 77	3 83	5312 34	5 82	4316 97	3 72	4736 30	6 91	880 44	3 44
Printing, postage and stationery.....	1022 62	1 45	1563 45	1 71	923 22	1 35	1230 29	1 80	424 35	1 66
Miscellaneous.....	1063 13	1 51	2211 87	2 43	2025 61	2 96	2999 80	4 38	1333 93	5 21
Water supply.....	6120 84	8 71	.....	.....	*631 79	92	1368 27	2 03	.....	.....
Salaries and wages.....	30200 78	42 96	34166 84	37 46	24071 71	35 14	27274 42	39 82	12919 33	50 46
Totals.....	97221 97	138 29	122692 56	134 53	90287 55	131 80	108483 54	158 37	40687 77	158 93

* This is for water supplied to the Regiopolis Branch only by the City Water Works.

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the supplies for which tenders were invited, and the prices paid for the same.

SUPPLIES.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Butchers' Meat, per cwt	4 50	3 95	4 38	4 10	6 00
Flour, per bbl					5 25
Bread, per 4 lb. loaf					8½
Oatmeal, per bbl	4 50	4 59	4 75	4 50	5 50
Split Peas, per bbl	4 00		4 25	4 40	4 75
Butter, roll and dairy, per lb.	18	18½	19	19½	19¾
Potatoes, per bush				73	
FUEL.					
Hard Coal, large egg	5 47	4 75	4 71	5 20	5 45
“ stove size	5 61		4 71	5 45	5 60
“ chestnut size		4 98	4 71	5 45	
Soft Coal, for steam	4 42				
“ grates				5 80	
Hardwood, per cord, green	5 50			5 55	2 95
Pine, per cord				3 70	

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing the number of officers and *employés* in each and all of the Asylums classified according to the duties performed.

OCCUPATION.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Totals.
Medical Superintendents	1	1	1	1	1	5
Assistant Medical Superintendents	1	1	1	1	.....	4
Assistant Medical Officers	1	2	1	2	.....	6
Bursars and Clerks	2	2	2	2	1	9
Storekeepers and Assistants	2	2	1	2	1	8
Stewards	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Matrons	1	1	1	1	1	5
Assistant Matrons	1	1	1	1	.....	4
Teachers and Assistants .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Engineers, Assistants and Stokers	5	7	3	6	5	26
Masons and Bricklayers	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Carpenters	2	2	1	2	1	8
Painters	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Bakers and Assistants	2	2	1	1	.....	6
Gardeners and Assistants	2	2	2	1	1	8
Farmers and Farm Labourers	3	3	1	4	1	12
Tailors and Seamstresses	2	2	2	3	2	11
Shoemakers .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Stable and Stock-keepers .....	.....	2	1	1	1	5
Butchers and Jobbers .....	.....	1	1	1	.....	3
Messengers, Porters and Portresses	1	2	1	1	1	6
Cooks and Kitchen Maids	7	6	3	5	4	25
Laundresses and Assistants	5	4	3	4	2	18
Housemaids	2	8	2	4	7	23
Dairymaids	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
ATTENDANTS.						
Chief Male Attendants and Supervisors	7	9	7	10	1	34
Chief Female Attendants and Supervisors	6	8	7	10	1	32
Trained Infirmary Nurse .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Ordinary Male Attendants	17	28	15	19	6	85
Ordinary Female Attendants	20	24	13	16	8	81
Male Night Watchers	3	.....	2	3	2	10
Female Night Watchers	3	3	3	3	3	15
Totals	100	126	79	105	52	462

TABLE No. 17.

Shewing the nature of employment, the number of patients employed, the number of days work done by patients, and the average work in days per patient during the year.

	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.			KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			ORILLIA ASYLUM.			TOTALS.		
	No. of patients	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.
Carpenter's shop.....	3	918	306	11	2953	268	30	6752	225	8	2321	290	1	300	300	53	13244	260
Tailor's shop.....	3	923	307	1	306	306	10	2038	203	2	563	281	.....	.....	.....	16	3830	240
Shoemaker's shop.....	2	368	184	2	588	294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1883	235
Engineer's shop.....	8	2278	284	4	1023	255	7	1725	246	3	999	333	3	1098	366	25	7123	285
Blacksmith's shop.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	180	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	480	240
Mason work.....	2	346	173	3	880	293	4	610	152	4	657	164	.....	.....	.....	13	2493	191
Repairing roads.....	3	280	93	.....	.....	.....	14	2880	205	6	1724	287	1	140	140	24	5024	209
Woodyard and coal sheds.....	15	1950	130	8	1810	226	4	913	228	11	1701	154	6	1800	300	44	8174	185
Bakery.....	3	908	302	4	981	245	4	790	197	2	598	299	.....	.....	.....	13	3277	252
Laundry.....	4	1252	313	18	4403	244	21	4358	207	20	5593	279	14	4340	310	77	19946	259
Dairy.....	6	1876	312	3	798	266	9	2196	244	5	1820	364	.....	.....	.....	23	6690	290
Butcher shop and slaughter house.....	2	364	182	6	1253	209	10	2301	230	1	359	359	.....	.....	.....	9	1976	219
Piggery.....	3	1095	365	.....	.....	.....	8	1489	286	4	901	225	.....	.....	.....	13	3396	261
Painting.....	3	330	110	6	1309	218	26	5896	227	27	9003	333	.....	.....	.....	21	4029	196
Farm.....	6	1876	312	31	8012	265	21	4773	226	36	12711	353	33	5940	180	151	37765	250
Garden and grounds.....	28	5313	207	33	8528	260	26	4773	226	36	12711	353	33	5940	180	151	37765	250
Stable.....	5	1825	365	8	1760	220	6	1810	301	3	1089	363	2	730	365	24	7214	300
Kitchen.....	10	3130	313	32	8310	260	14	3591	256	23	6987	303	7	2562	366	86	24580	285
Dining-room.....	40	14600	365	38	9703	256	45	11117	247	38	11567	304	8	2928	366	169	49915	295
Officers' quarters.....	4	1460	365	.....	.....	.....	7	1235	176	6	1749	291	1	366	366	18	4810	267
Sewing.....	25	7500	300	125	31698	253	74	16799	227	44	12863	292	2	620	310	270	69480	257
Knitting.....	17	5270	310	156	45275	290	58	18051	311	62	16957	273	12	3600	300	305	89153	292
Spinning.....	2	180	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	180	90
Mending.....	60	18000	300	13	2633	207	18	4932	274	27	7001	258	.....	.....	.....	118	32626	276
Wards and halls.....	148	54020	365	272	71919	264	210	60571	288	236	75331	319	35	12810	366	901	274651	304
Store-room.....	12	2400	200	3	852	284	1	313	313	2	626	313	.....	.....	.....	18	4191	232
Not otherwise specified.....	26	4800	184	206	53723	260	75	19453	259	39	11398	292	20	6000	300	366	95374	260
Totals.....	441	134062	304	983	258777	263	677	174773	258	613	185445	302	145	43234	298	2859	796291	278

TABLE No. 18.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons admitted to the Asylums (excluding transfers) during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

AGES.	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.			KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			ORILLIA ASYLUM.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years													20	21	41	20	21	41
From 15 to 20 years	5	1	6	4	2	6	1	5	6	2	2	4	8	8	16	20	18	38
" 20 " 25 "	10	8	18	7	6	13	6	2	8	15	9	24	6	8	14	44	33	77
" 25 " 30 "	15	9	24	11	9	20	13	12	25	18	8	26	5	4	9	62	42	104
" 30 " 35 "	7	10	17	5	5	10	3	4	7	19	13	32	4	6	10	38	38	76
" 35 " 40 "	7	10	17	1	9	10	5	3	8	10	8	18	1	4	5	24	34	58
" 40 " 45 "	9	13	22	7	4	11	6	3	9	13	14	27		2	2	35	36	71
" 45 " 50 "	13	7	20	6	3	9	1	4	5	13	12	25	3	1	4	36	27	63
" 50 " 55 "	7	3	10	4	10	14	5	3	8	7	4	11	1	1	2	24	21	45
" 55 " 60 "	4	6	10	3	1	4	2	1	3	5	6	11	1		1	15	14	29
" 60 " 65 "	6	4	10	6	3	9	4	1	5	1	3	4	1		1	18	11	29
" 65 " 70 "	3	2	5	3	3	6	2	1	3	5	5	10			1	13	11	24
" 70 " 75 "								1	1		2	2					3	3
" 75 " 80 "				2		2				3	1	4				5	1	6
" 80 " 85 "				1		1										1		1
" 85 " 90 "		1	1															
Unknown										4	1	5				4	1	5
Totals.....	86	74	160	60	55	115	48	40	88	115	88	203	50	55	105	359	312	671

TABLE No. 19.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons discharged from the Asylums as cured during the year ending on 30th September, 1888.

AGES.	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.			KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	5
" 20 " 25 "	1	3	4	4	1	5	4	4	8	4	2	6	13	10	23
" 25 " 30 "	4	6	10	1	1	2	1	...	1	5	...	5	11	7	18
" 30 " 35 "	1	5	6	...	1	1	1	2	3	6	4	10	8	12	20
" 35 " 40 "	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	4	5	9
" 40 " 45 "	5	2	7	1	1	2	...	...	...	3	4	7	9	7	16
" 45 " 50 "	5	4	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	10	4	14
" 50 " 55 "	4	2	6	2	2	4	2	...	2	1	1	2	9	5	14
" 55 " 60 "	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
" 60 " 65 "	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	3	5
" 65 " 70 "	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
" 70 " 75 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
" 75 " 80 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 80 " 85 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 85 " 90 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	28	29	57	12	9	21	9	7	16	27	15	42	76	60	136

TABLE No. 20.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons who died in the Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

AGES.	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.			KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			ORILLIA ASYLUM.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years													5	3	8	5	3	8
From 15 to 20 years	1		1										5	2	7	6	2	8
" 20 " 25 "		1	1	2	1	3	2		2	2	1	3	4	4	8	10	7	17
" 25 " 30 "	3	2	5	2	2	4		3	3		1	1		1	1	5	9	14
" 30 " 35 "	1	2	3				3	2	5	1	2	3				5	6	11
" 35 " 40 "	8	3	11	2	4	6	4	1	5	1	1	2				15	9	24
" 40 " 45 "	2		2	3		3	1	1	2	1		1				7	1	8
" 45 " 50 "	4	2	6				2	3	5	5	3	8		1	1	11	9	20
" 50 " 55 "	1		1	2	2	4	1	1	2	4	2	6				8	5	13
" 55 " 60 "	1	3	4		2	2		1	1	5	3	8	1		1	7	9	16
" 60 " 65 "		1	1	1		1		1	1	2	2	4				3	4	7
" 65 " 70 "	2	1	3	5	3	8		2	2	1	2	3				8	8	16
" 70 " 75 "	5		5	1	1	2		1	1	1	1	2				7	3	10
" 75 " 80 "	1		1	1		1				1		1				3		3
" 80 " 85 "	1		1	1		1										2		2
" 85 " 90 "					1	1											1	1
Unknown				2	1	3				1		1				3	1	4
Totals	30	15	45	22	17	39	13	16	29	25	18	43	15	11	26	105	77	182

SUMMARY OF ASYLUM OPERATIONS.

The population of the Asylums of the Province has been increased during the past year to the extent of 257 patients. On the 30th September, 1887, there were 3,137 persons in residence in the Provincial Asylums. On the same date in 1888, there were in residence 3,394, the difference being, as stated above, 257.

In addition to those in the Asylums belonging to the Province, there were at the close of the last official year no less than 102 persons insane and of unsound mind confined elsewhere, viz., 15 in the Homewood Retreat, Guelph, 29 in the insane wards of the Kingston Penitentiary, and 58 in the common gaols, some of whom were fit subjects and were awaiting removal to the asylums, others were undergoing examination and have since been discharged.

Then there were 360 applications for admission on fyle at the different asylums, making a grand total of insane and idiotic persons known to the Department of 3,856, or an increase on the whole over the previous year of 128.

The manner in which all these people are distributed amongst the various asylums and other places is shown in the following :

PLACE OF CONFINEMENT.	30th September, 1887.			30th September, 1888.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Asylums for Insane, Toronto.....	356	349	705	349	348	697
" " London.....	461	456	917	456	457	913
" " Kingston.....	325	356	681	324	344	668
" " Hamilton.....	317	307	624	425	407	832
Total insane in Asylums.....	1459	1468	2927	1554	1556	3110
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.....	111	99	210	143	141	284
Total number in Provincial Asylums.....	1570	1567	3137	1697	1697	3394
In the Homewood Retreat, Guelph.....	8	6	14	6	9	15
Insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary.....	30	1	31	28	1	29
Insane and idiotic persons in Common Gaols...	77	53	130	40	18	58
Total number of insane and idiotic persons under public accommodation.....	1685	1627	3312	1771	1725	3496
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Toronto Asylum.....	1	4	5	1	1	2
Number of applications on hand for admission to the London Asylum.....	5	55	60	2	26	28
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Kingston Asylum.....	4	4	8	5	5	10
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Hamilton Asylum.....	22	19	41	9	4	13
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Orillia Asylum.....	163	139	302	172	135	307
Total number of insane and idiotic persons known to the Department on 30th September, 1887 and 1888.....	1880	1848	3728	1960	1896	3856

Hereunder will be found in tabular form the number of beds in each asylum and how they were occupied at the close of the official year. I am happy to be able to report an increase in the number of beds provided by the Government of 350 over the previous year.

ASYLUMS.	Number of Beds.			Number in Residence on 30th September, 1888.			Number of Vacancies.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Toronto	354	349	703	349	348	697	5	1	6
London	452	452	904	456	457	913	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	327	358	685	324	344	668	3	14	17
Hamilton	467	423	890	425	407	832	42	16	58
Orillia	145	155	300	143	141	284	2	14	16
Totals.....	1745	1737	3482	1697	1697	3394	52	45	97

Compared with the previous year the number of beds in the Toronto Asylum remained unchanged, with two more patients than beds.

In London Asylum the number of beds remained the same, but they were more than full, there being nine more patients in that Institution than there were beds.

Kingston Asylum had five beds less than at the close of the previous year, with 17 vacancies.

Hamilton Asylum, which had 625 beds on the 30th September, 1887, has had the number increased by the completion of the New Cottage called "Orchard House," to 890.

Orillia Asylum, by the completion of a portion of the new asylum, has had its capacity increased from 210 beds in 1887 to 300 in 1888.

On the whole, the public asylum accommodation of the Province has been increased during the year from 3,132 beds on the 30th September, 1887, to 3,482 on the same date in 1888, while the number of patients in the institutions has been increased from 3,156 to 3,394.

MOVEMENTS OF ASYLUM POPULATION.

Admissions.

On pages 2 and 3 of this report will be found Table No. 1 which shews the movement of the entire asylum population of the Province. The total number of lunatics and idiots in the asylums on the 30th September, 1887, was 3,137. There have been admitted during the year 671 (566 lunatics, 105 idiots), making the whole number which had been under treatment during the year 1888, 3,808, an excess of 255 over the previous year. This large increase has been rendered possible by the completion of new buildings at Hamilton and Orillia.

The following information, in respect to the nationalities, religious denominations and social state of the 671 patients admitted, as well as of the aggregate

admissions of all preceding years since 1841, is compiled from the records of the various institutions :

<i>Social State.</i>	Admissions of year.	Total Admissions.
Married	285	6790
Unmarried	386	7066
	671	13856

Nationalities.

Canadian	399	6153
English.....	95	1926
Irish ..	73	3202
Scotch	51	1408
United States	27	419
Other countries and unknown	26	748
	671	13856

Religious Denominations.

Church of England	144	3371
Roman Catholic	129	3019
Presbyterian.....	147	2891
Methodist.....	145	2639
Other denominations and unknown.....	106	1936
	671	13856

DISCHARGES.

In Table No. 1, pages 2 and 3, will be found the number of persons discharged from the Asylums as cured, as improved and as unimproved. The percentage of cures to the number of persons admitted is shewn hereunder :

ASYLUMS.	No. of cures.	No. of admissions.	Percentage of cures to admissions.
Toronto	57	160	35.62
London	21	115	18.26
Kingston.....	16	88	18.18
Hamilton	42	203	20.68
Totals.....	136	566	24.02

PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

The number of patients who were allowed to return to their homes on probational leave, and the ultimate results thereof, are shewn in the following table :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.....	71	74	145			
Discharged, cured				33	21	54
“ improved				8	11	19
“ unimproved.....				2	1	3
Died before expiration of leave.....				1		1
Transferred to another asylum.....					1	1
Returned to Asylum				7	19	26
Out on probation on 30th Sept., 1888. .				20	21	41
				71	74	145

DEATHS IN ASYLUMS.

The deaths in the Asylums for Insane were 156 in number and in the Asylum for Idiots 26. The percentage of deaths to the total population is shewn hereunder:—

ASYLUM.	No. of Deaths.	Total Population.	Percentage.
Toronto	45	870	5.17
London.....	39	1034	3.77
Kingston	29	771	3.76
Hamilton.....	43	949	4.53
Orillia (Idiot).....	26	315	8.25
Totals.....	182	3939	4.62

The assigned causes of death in each instance will be found detailed in Table 11, page 14.

ASSIGNED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

From the returns made by the various Asylums, the following statement of assigned causes of insanity, both predisposing and exciting, has been compiled. It seems to be again necessary, on presenting this statement, to explain that the cause as stated in each case is gathered from the so-called history of the case, which accompanies the medical certificates on the admission of each patient. The statements made as to “cause” in these cases are, very often, of small value for various reasons—such as the want of knowledge of facts, carelessness in stating them, or a desire on the part of relatives to conceal important facts which should be told. Again, if a patient has been addicted to any particular vice or

excess, or has recently suffered from any important accident or illness, one of these, right or wrong, is set down as the cause of the insanity; and as these histories are generally written by careless or unskilled persons, it will be easily understood that they are, when so written, of little value. If medical men, magistrates and others who are concerned in sending patients to the asylums, would take more care in their enquiries as to family history, habits and characteristics, etc., of patients, their reports would be of greater assistance to the physicians in charge of asylums than they are now.

ASSIGNED CAUSES.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As Predisposing Cause.			As Exciting Cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	1	4	5	9	25	34
Religious excitement				11	18	29
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.....	1		1	26	8	34
Love affairs, including seduction.....		3	3	8	12	20
Mental anxiety, "worry".....	1	1	2	15	16	31
Fright and nervous shocks.....				6	5	11
PHYSICAL.						
Chloral habit		2	2	1	2	3
Intemperance in drink.....	9		9	21	2	23
Intemperance, sexual.....	1	1	2	4		4
Venereal disease.....	1		1			
Self-abuse, sexual.....	16		16	43	5	48
Over-work.....	3	1	4	9	7	16
Sunstroke.....	3		3	10	3	13
Accident or injury	5	2	7	10	3	13
Pregnancy.....		1	1			
Puerperal		5	5		16	16
Lactation.....					1	1
Puberty and change of life.....		3	3		9	9
Uterine disorders.....		3	3		10	10
Brain disease, with general paralysis...	2		2	6		6
Brain disease, with epilepsy	1	2	3	10	6	16
Other forms of brain disease.....	3	1	4	5	2	7
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.....	2	2	4	15	16	31
Fevers.....		1	1	8	8	16
HEREDITARY.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	11	16	27			
With other combined cause not ascertained	62	61	123	1		1
CONGENITAL.						
With other ascertained cause in combination					1	1
With other combined cause not ascertained		2	2	2		2
Unknown.....	187	146	333	89	82	171
Total.....	309	257	566	309	257	566

It will be observed from the following table that the number of patients admitted during the past year has been greater than in any year since 1877, and it is a fact that the year 1888 exceeds admissions the number of any year in the history of the Province. This is not entirely attributable to a regular ratio of increase, but rather to the fact that in 1887 there was a want of accommodation which was supplied in 1888. Consequently a very considerable number of patients were admitted during the latter year who would have come in in the former if there had been accommodation for them. The number is, however, considerably over the average of the twelve years recorded in the table, which would be only 488.

INCREASE OF LUNATIC ASYLUM POPULATION.

YEAR.	Lunatics Admitted.	Discharged, Died and Escaped.	Remained.	Percentage.
1877.....	437	331	106	24.25
1878.....	479	335	144	30.06
1879.....	461	321	140	30.36
1880.....	507	353	154	30.37
1881.....	502	386	116	23.10
1882.....	493	401	92	18.66
1883.....	519	433	86	16.57
1884.....	493	416	77	15.61
1885.....	457	423	34	7.44
1886.....	519	355	164	31.60
1887.....	425	395	30	7.06
1888.....	566	386	180	31.80

It is noticeable that while the number admitted is so large the number discharged is proportionately small, and that the percentage remaining is larger than it ever has been before.

EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS.

The following tabular statement shews the actual (not average) population of the different Asylums, the number of those who were employed in some way on the affairs of the institution, and the aggregate number of days they were so occupied :—

ASYLUM.	Actual population.	Number of patients who worked.	Collective stay, in days, of patients.	Number of days' work done.	Percentage of days worked to collective stay.
Toronto	870	441	257365	134062	52.09
London	1034	983	333718	258777	77.54
Kingston	771	677	250685	174773	69.71
Hamilton	949	613	250738	185445	73.95
Totals.....	3624	2714	1092506	753057	68.92

The following table shews the percentage of days worked to the collective stay in the Asylums in each year since 1882:—

ASYLUM.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Toronto.....	32.15	30.44	53.90	38.40	41.10	56.37	52.09
London	54.00	69.89	86.56	79.58	77.84	77.84	77.54
Kingston	45.11	50.33	76.59	61.13	68.26	68.26	69.71
Hamilton	37.61	62.38	56.40	43.82	62.32	61.49	73.95

ASYLUM EXPENDITURE.

It will be observed that there has been in some instances a great apparent increase in Asylum expenditure over that of the previous year. This is accounted for in part by a considerable increase in the cost of supplies in 1888 as compared with 1887, and by the failure in crops in some of the institutions. At Kingston Asylum the farm crops fell vastly short of the previous year. At Hamilton Asylum, as the tables shew, there has been a large increase in the population of the institution. The same is also true of Orillia Asylum, besides which we are now and shall be until the completion of the new buildings, practically running two separate institutions, two and one-half miles apart, which necessitates almost two distinct staffs of employees as well as two systems of heating and water supply. At the new buildings, now with 200 inmates, the expenses of maintenance in some of the items are nearly as large as they will be when the population reaches the intended maximum of 500.

The following table shews the expenditure of the two years 1887 and 1888:

ASYLUM.	Expended 1887.	Expended 1888.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Toronto	94435 44	97221 97	2786 53	.....
London.....	122842 83	122692 56	.....	150 27
Kingston	79492 55	90287 55	10795 00	.....
Hamilton	92020 66	108483 54	16462 88	.....
Orillia	26538 71	40687 77	14149 06	.....
Totals	415330 19	459373 39	44193 47 150 27	150 27
Actual increase 1888.....	.....	.....	44043 20	.....

The annual and weekly cost per patient in each of the asylums in 1887 and 1888, is shewn in the next table :

ASYLUM.	YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT., 1887.			YEAR ENDING 30th SEPT., 1888.		
	Daily average Population.	Annual cost per Patient.	Weekly cost per Patient.	Daily average Population.	Annual cost per Patient.	Weekly cost per Patient.
Toronto	701	\$ 134 71	2 59	703	\$ 138 29	2 66
London	914	134 40	2 58	912	134 53	2 59
Kingston	676	117 59	2 26	685	131 80	2 53
Hamilton	622	147 92	2 84	685	158 37	3 04
Orillia	213	124 57	2 39	256	158 93	3 05
Totals	3126	131 84	2 53	3241	144 38	2 77

REVENUE FROM PAYING PATIENTS.

The following is a statement of the amount of revenue received from paying patients for the year 1888 :

	No. of Patients.	Revenue.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	268	\$37,192 58
" " London	104	10,941 06
" " Kingston	58	3,622 83
" " Hamilton	87	6,488 47
" " Orillia	21	1,393 22
	538	\$59,638 16

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE.

The following statement shews the revenue received from the Asylums for each year since 1871, together with the number of paying patients in the Asylums from year to year :—

	No. of Patients.	Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
For the year ending September 30, 1871	118	14045 30		
" " 1872	139	19255 80	5219 50	
" " 1873	171	16660 61		2595 19
" " 1874	182	20035 77	3375 15	
" " 1875	231	21875 92	1840 15	
" " 1876	256	21175 93		699 99
" " 1877	323	28093 58	6917 65	
" " 1878	334	30103 75	2010 17	
" " 1879	343	32898 26	2794 51	
" " 1880	387	37653 81	4755 55	
" " 1881	414	41066 54	3412 73	
" " 1882	475	43937 64	2871 10	
" " 1883	538	59922 59	15984 95	
" " 1884	496	48135 18		11787 41
" " 1885	509	49620 93	1485 75	
" " 1886	516	53030 05	4309 12	
" " 1887	514	48742 53		5187 52
" " 1888	538	59638 15	10895 63	

HOMEWOOD RETREAT.

Annual Statistical Report of the operations of the Homewood Retreat, Guelph,
for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

INSANE BRANCH.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1887	6	8	14			
Admitted during year by medical certificate	10	7	17	16	15	31
Total number under treatment during year.....				16	15	31
Discharges during year—						
As recovered	10	6	16			
As improved						
Total number of discharges during year				10	6	16
Died						
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1888....				6	9	15
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum ..				50	38	88
“ discharged.....	37	27	64			
“ died.....	7	2	9	44	29	73
“ remaining 30th September, 1888				6	9	15

INEBRIATE BRANCH.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1887.....	7		7			
Admitted during year	16	2	18	23	2	25
Total number under treatment during year				23	2	25
Discharges during year				17	2	19
Remaining, 30th September, 1888				6		6
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum ..				88	16	104
“ discharged	80	16	96			
“ died.....	1		1			
“ eloped	1		1	82	16	98
“ remaining, 30th September, 1888				6		6

ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION.

During the year 1888 the insane asylum population of the Province was increased by 183, the largest increase ever known in one year in the history of the Province, and yet we appear to be no nearer than ever to an equilibrium between supply and demand. In a very few weeks every bed will be full, and the gaols, which are now practically empty, will begin again to fill up.

The erection of new cottages has been decided upon at the Mimico farm, and two cottages, for fifty patients each, are promised for May next, and others to accommodate patients to the extent of three hundred more, are contracted for. These cottages will, for a few years to come, be sufficient for the wants of the western part of the Province, but the eastern portion is now suffering greatly for want of sufficient accommodation.

Kingston asylum contains 535 beds. Three years ago a building, known as Regiopolis College, was leased by the Department, and at a small expense fitted up to accommodate, very comfortably and well, 150 patients; but this building could only be leased for five years, and I am given to understand that it will certainly be required by the owners, for other purposes, at the expiry of the lease, so that it seems certain that on the 1st Sept., 1890, we shall have 150 patients without a home, from this source alone, unless other provision is made for them. But with this additional accommodation, Kingston asylum is full and has been for some time, and our only means of relief is an occasional transfer of a draft of patients to a western asylum. Thus, on the completion of the new building at Hamilton, I relieved Kingston asylum temporarily, by a transfer of forty patients to Hamilton, but the asylum was filled up immediately by patients awaiting admission. It is now full, with at present no means of relief visible.

This practice of transferring patients from one asylum to another, for the purpose referred to, is objectionable on another ground, besides the great expense attending it. It is often the means of locating patients in institutions far away from their homes and friends, and although in the selection of patients for transfer there are some whose cases are not open to this objection, there are so many other considerations which must be observed, that it is very difficult to make a selection of thirty or forty patients in which there are not several cases of hardship of this nature.

There are two ways in which asylum accommodation for the east may be increased. One is to enlarge the Kingston asylum by the erection supplementary buildings; the other, to erect a new asylum at some other convenient point. The latter is the one that I should recommend.

The vast increase in the population of the city of Toronto, of late years, and the consequent increase in the number of insane, has rendered the Toronto asylum quite inadequate to the demands upon it from the district originally assigned to it, and I have long felt the necessity of a rearrangement as between the Toronto and Kingston districts, but the limited accommodation at Kingston asylum has rendered this impracticable. As a consequence, the gaols in the Toronto district, notably that of Toronto city, have almost constantly been crowded with lunatics, whom it has been utterly impossible to provide for. I should propose, therefore, if adequate accommodation were provided, to assign all counties east of the county of Ontario to the eastern district or districts, and this would leave the Toronto district all the work which its asylum could manage. Unless something of this kind is done, it will be quite beyond the means at present at our disposal to keep the gaols clear of lunatics, and also provide for the other urgent cases, in respect of which application is made under ordinary process.

I have attempted, by searching State records and by correspondence, to

obtain such information as would enable me to furnish a comparison between the numbers of the insane population of the United States and Ontario. I am sorry to say that my success has not been equal to my desires, but such as I have is produced here, and may be taken as in some measure shewing that, as far as the figures shew, insanity has not yet been developed in this Province in the same ratio as in the adjoining States of the Union. I believe this difference, however, to be more apparent than real. I am not aware that any reason exists which should give Ontario a better showing in this respect than the neighbouring States, whose age, nationalities, religion, climate, etc., are very nearly like our own.

I have taken sixteen of the neighbouring States most contiguous to the Province of Ontario. The conditions existing in these States are sufficiently like Ontario to justify, in my opinion, a comparison.

The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, contain, in the aggregate, an insane population of 59,828, or 1 in 472 of the whole population. It is true that, in this group of States, great differences exist as between each other. It may be said in general terms, however, that the older the State the greater the percentage of lunacy; therefore in grouping those sixteen States I believe I am striking an average which may be fairly applicable to Ontario.

The census of the United States includes all lunatics, whether in the asylums or not. It includes all known lunatics within their borders. The census of Canada gives us no information of value on the point. It does not distinguish between lunatics and idiots. We can, therefore only judge Ontario by what we know, and we only know those who are under accommodation in public institutions and those who are applying for admission thereto. Taking then the lunatics in the asylums and elsewhere, whom we know of, the number is 3,252. Estimating the population of the Province to be 2,000,000. for the purposes of this comparison, we show only one lunatic to every 615 of the population. To make our average equal to that of the sixteen States, we should have 4237 lunatics in the Province, or 985 more than we know of. It is probable that this number would be found if an accurate census were taken.

I regret that the information at my command does not admit of a full comparison of what is being done for the insane in this province and all of the States enumerated above.

ASYLUM DIETARY.

Remarks have been made from time to time by persons not well informed upon such subjects in disparagement of the dietary supplied to the patients in the various asylums, and some persons are impressed with an idea that lunatics in the common wards of the asylums are not well cared for as regards food.

I have thought this a fitting time, therefore, to shew exactly how this matter stands.

I give herewith a table of the dietary of our five asylums, and while, it may be said, it is not a very attractive one, I think no one can say that it does not contain all that is necessary for good nutrition and health. An increased supply of milk would be desirable and I would recommend that the number of cows kept be increased.

It must be understood that the bill of fare as given for Toronto asylum includes only the common wards. In the superior wards, as they are called, the furnishings and food are both of better character, inasmuch as from \$4 to \$7 per week is charged for patients who are accommodated in these wards.

These dietary lists are common to all the asylums, and include all except the superior wards of the Toronto Asylum, where from \$4 to \$7 per week is paid for maintenance.

BREAKFAST.

Day.	TORONTO ASYLUM.	LONDON ASYLUM.	KINGSTON ASYLUM.	HAMILTON ASYLUM.	ORILLIA ASYLUM.
Sunday.....	Tea, coffee, bread, butter, porridge.	Boiled rice, syrup, bread and butter, tea and coffee.	Tea, coffee, bread, butter, fried potatoes.	Bread, butter, and coffee.	Coffee, bread and butter.
Monday.....	Tea, coffee, bread, butter, porridge.	Oatmeal porridge, syrup, bread and butter, tea and coffee.	Tea, coffee, rice, fried potatoes, bread and butter.	Porridge and milk, bread, butter and tea.	Coffee, bread and butter, porridge and milk.
Tuesday.....	Tea, coffee, bread, butter, porridge.	Fried potatoes, bread and butter, tea and coffee.	Tea, coffee, porridge, hash with onions, bread and butter.	Bread and butter, porridge and milk or syrup, and tea.	Coffee, bread and butter, porridge and milk. Cold meat to workers.
Wednesday.....	Tea, coffee, bread, butter, porridge.	Oatmeal porridge, syrup, bread and butter, tea and coffee.	Tea, coffee, bread, butter, potato balls.	Porridge and milk, bread, butter and coffee.	Coffee, bread and butter, corn mush and syrup.
Thursday.....	Tea, coffee, bread, butter, porridge.	Cornmeal porridge, syrup, bread and butter, tea and coffee.	Tea, coffee, porridge, hash and potatoes, bread and butter.	Porridge and milk or syrup, bread, butter and tea.	Coffee, bread and butter, and hash.
Friday.....	Tea, coffee, bread, butter, porridge.	Oatmeal porridge, syrup, bread and butter, tea and coffee.	Tea, coffee, porridge, potatoes, bread and butter.	Bread and butter, porridge, milk or syrup, tea.	Coffee, bread and butter, porridge and milk. Cold meat to workers.
Saturday.....	Tea, coffee, bread, butter, porridge.	Fried potatoes, bread and butter, tea and coffee.	Tea, coffee, potatoes, fresh fish balls, bread and butter.	Porridge and milk, bread, butter and tea.	Coffee, bread and butter, porridge and milk.

DINNER.

Day.	TORONTO ASYLUM.	LONDON ASYLUM.	KINGSTON ASYLUM.	HAMILTON ASYLUM.	ORILLIA ASYLUM.
Sunday	Boiled meat, soup, potatoes, boiled rice, bread; plum pudding every third Sunday.	Meat stew, boiled potatoes bread.	Roast beef, onion gravy, potatoes, turnips, tea, bread and butter.	Boiled meat, soup, boiled rice with syrup.	Roast beef, potatoes, boiled rice, and bread.
Monday	Corned beef, cabbage, boiled rice, potatoes or beans, bread.	Corned beef, potatoes, cabbage, bread.	Vegetable soup, boiled beef and potatoes, bread, butter and tea.	Boiled and roast meat, soup, potatoes, cabbage or turnips.	Boiled meat, potatoes and bread.
Tuesday	Roast meat, potatoes, cabbage, boiled rice, bread.	Sausage, potatoes, carrots, bread pudding with sauce, bread.	Irish stew, bread, butter and tea.	Boiled and roast meat, soup, potatoes, boiled pudding.	Soup, boiled meat, potatoes.
Wednesday	Irish stew, potatoes, boiled rice, bread.	Roast beef, potatoes, onions, bread.	Barley soup, boiled meat, potatoes, bread and butter.	Roast and boiled meat, potatoes, beans, soup.	Irish stew, potatoes, boiled rice.
Thursday	Boiled meat, soup, potatoes, boiled rice, bread.	Meat pies, potatoes, cabbage, bread.	Roast beef, onions, cabbage, potatoes, bread, butter, tea.	Boiled meat, pot pie with paste, potatoes, other vegetables, soup.	Soup, boiled meat, potatoes, turnips.
Friday	Meat pie, fish, potatoes, beets, boiled rice, bread.	Fish, boiled beef, potatoes, parsnips, bread.	Roast beef, potatoes, fresh fish, rice pudding, bread and butter.	Fresh fish with sauce, potatoes. Soup for men, boiled rice and syrup.	Beef stew, vegetables, bread pudding.
Saturday	Meat, soup, potatoes, boiled rice, bread.	Roast beef, potatoes, beets, bread pudding with sauce, bread.	Pea soup, boiled beef, potatoes, bread, butter and tea.	Roast and boiled meat, potatoes, beans, soup.	Soup, boiled meat, potatoes, bread.

TEA.

Day.	TORONTO ASYLUM.	LONDON ASYLUM.	KINGSTON ASYLUM.	HAMILTON ASYLUM.	ORILLIA ASYLUM.
Sunday	Tea, coffee, bread, butter, fruit or pies, cheese.	Bread and butter, tea.	Bread, butter, tea and baked apples.	Bread and butter, cheese, and tea.	Bread and butter and tea.
Monday	Tea, coffee, bread, butter.	Bread and butter, preserves, tea.	Bread, butter, and tea.	Bread and butter, prunes, and tea.	Bread and butter, tea and syrup.
Tuesday	Tea, coffee, bread, butter, syrup.	Bread and butter, cakes, tea.	Bread, butter, cheese and tea.	Bread and butter, dried apples, stewed.	Bread and butter, tea, and stewed prunes.
Wednesday	Tea, coffee, bread, butter.	Bread and butter, tea.	Stewed apples, bread, butter and tea.	Bread and butter, honey, tea.	Bread and butter, tea, and hot rolls.
Thursday	Tea, coffee, bread, butter.	Bread and butter, stewed prunes, tea.	Beef tongue, bread, butter and tea.	Bread and butter, baked or green apples, tea.	Bread and butter, tea, and currant buns.
Friday	Tea, coffee, bread, butter, roast or stewed apples.	Bread and butter, tea.	Bread, butter, tea, ginger bread.	Bread and butter, stewed apples or prunes, tea.	Bread and butter, tea, and syrup.
Saturday	Tea, coffee, bread, butter.	Bread and butter, tea.	Bread, butter, syrup, tea.	Bread and butter, stewed fruit, tea.	Bread and butter, tea, stewed fruit.

I wish to call attention to two facts. First, that in quality the food the patients get is unexceptional. The beef is purchased alive by a person employed for the purpose, and killed on the premises by the asylum butcher, and I am safe in saying that no better beef appears on any man's table than the patients get in Ontario asylums. The bread is made from the best flour to be had, is baked on the premises, and is always good. The butter is purchased by contract, and every care is used to have the best quality obtainable. In fact, the best guarantee we can have that the quality of the food is good and that the officers look well after it, is, that they themselves have to eat of precisely the same quality, no distinction being allowed in the quality of the meat, bread, butter, tea, coffee or any other article of diet, common to both, between officers and patients.

The other fact to which I desire to call attention is the very low rate of maintenance in the Ontario asylums as compared with most of the asylums in the United States.

The following table will shew the average year's cost per patient in the Ontario Asylums for the past five years. It will be noticed that there was considerable increase in most of the asylums last year, notably Hamilton and Orillia. This arises from a general rise in the cost of provisions, and in the two named, in extra expenses incidental to the occupation of new buildings. In our two principal items of food, which we purchase by contract, viz., flour and butter, the difference is quite marked. In 1887 the contract price for flour per barrel, was from \$3.90 to \$4.25; in 1888 the price was from \$4.50 to \$5.50. In 1887 the cost of butter was per lb., from 16½ to 18 cents; in 1888 the price was from 18 to 19¾ cents. These two items alone represent a large sum in the yearly expenditure. In groceries, difference in prices between the two years represented nearly one dollar per patient, or something like \$3,000 on the whole :

COST PER PATIENT.

ASYLUM.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Toronto.	132 76	131 05	124 90	134 71	138 29
London.	142 21	118 61	123 77	134 40	134 53
Kingston.	131 05	129 08	124 40	117 59	131 80
Hamilton.	135 45	122 58	131 31	147 92	158 37
Orillia.	123 53	115 88	131 88	124 57	158 93
Total.	133 00	123 96	127 15	131 84	144 38

To shew how our asylum expenditure compares with that of our neighbours, I append a list of American asylums, with their cost of maintenance, in 1888. It will be seen that in very few instances indeed, does the annual cost per patient approximate in economy the figures in the Ontario asylums,

I regret that I have not at hand figures for previous years to shew fluctuations in rates.

TABLE SHOWING COST PER PATIENT IN ASYLUMS IN UNITED STATES.

	Average of patients.	Cost per capita.
		\$ c.
Alabama, Tuscaloosa	555	156 42
Arkansas, Little Rock	245	196 75
California, Napa	1269	149 65
" Stockton	1449	135 69
Connecticut, "Hartford Retreat"	136	520 00
" Middletown	946	177 48
District of Columbia	1173	274 71
Georgia, Milledgeville	1179	135 36
Iowa, Mt. Pleasant	488	190 53
" Independence	633	212 82
Illinois, Anna	576	178 10
" Jacksonville	629	178 73
" Kankakee	514	200 49
" Chicago	437	202 10
" Elgin	525	207 39
Indiana, Indianapolis	1421	175 88
Kansas, Osawatomie	424	234 56
" Topeka	128	274 38
Kentucky, Anchorage	553	220 44
" Hopkinsville	564	151 46
" Lexington	583	224 20
Louisiana, Jackson	597	166 10
Maine, Augusta	506	224 31
Massachusetts, Worcester (chronic)	391	155 48
Massachusetts, Worcester (acute)	765	205 15
Massachusetts, Danvers	705	196 32
" Taunton	659	180 65
" Northampton	476	166 48
" Boston, McLean Asylum	166	849 53
" Boston	212	277 68
Maryland, Cantonsville	400	233 97
Michigan, Kalamazoo	782	219 44
" Pontiac	652	214 60
Minnesota, St. Peters	693	199 59
" Rochester	350	178 88
Mississippi, Jackson	428	138 45
Missouri, Fulton	503	235 51
" St. Joseph	266	205 28
" St. Louis	518	156 62
Nebraska, Lincoln	172	162 62
New Hampshire, Concord	322	264 20
New Jersey, Trenton	654	229 87
" Morristown	790	257 92
New York, Auburn (criminal)	166	180 99
" Buffalo	365	298 89
" Middletown (Homœopathic)	329	387 94
" Flatbush	820	...
" Willard	1835	150 27
" Utica	585	301 58
" Bloomingdale	256	768 33
" Poughkeepsie	350	332 80
North Carolina, Raleigh	254	217 80
" Morganton	182	215 00
" Goldsboro	133	158 61
Ohio, Carthage	712	140 43
" Cleveland	635	168 64
" Athens	628	167 44
" Dayton	607	185 70
" Columbus	950	189 02
" Newburgh	300	224 64
Oregon, Salem	403	158 50
Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh	522	223 69
" Norristown	1226	198 58
" Warren	642	202 39
" Harrisburg	431	230 57

TABLE SHOWING COST PER PATIENT IN UNITED STATES.—*Continued.*

	Average of Patients.	Cost per capita.
		\$ c.
Pennsylvania, Danville	367	204 67
" Dixmont	510	240 83
Rhode Island, Providence	189	430 19
South Carolina, Columbus	630	146 96
Tennessee, Nashville	400	178 06
Texas, Austin	524	251 49
Utah, Provo City	51	562 34
Vermont, Brattleboro	443	198 79
Virginia, Williamsburgh	434	187 92
" Stanton	637	139 98
West Virginia, Weston	681	115 44
Wisconsin, Winnebago	631	166 17
" Milwaukee	523	180 13
Washington Territory, Fort Steilacoom	206	154 30

ORILLIA ASYLUM.

The completion of a part of the New Asylum at Orillia, has rendered it possible to make a beginning in a branch of the work which the Government has long felt to be most desirable, but which the limited capacity of the old building rendered impossible.

There are two branches to Idiot Asylum work; 1st, The custody simply of adult idiots who are unable to take care of themselves and have no friends able or willing to care for and control them; and 2nd, The care and training of idiotic and feeble minded children who are thus in some instances restored to their friends not cured (for that is impossible), but greatly improved in intelligence and habits, and sometimes so far improved as to be able to live as other people do, and to be little or no burden upon their friends.

In the custodial part of the work, Ontario has been the pioneer on this continent. Not much attention has been paid to this branch of the work in the United States. There the custody of adult idiots has been relegated generally to the municipalities who have kept them in almshouses and kindred institutions, while special attention has been and is being given to the gathering in of afflicted children, and aiming at such improvement in their condition as that when they in their turn become adults, their care will be attended with a minimum of trouble and expense to their friends or the State.

The latter system seems to promise the best results for future generations, idiots will unhappily continue to be born, but when at the proper age they are placed as we hope they will be, under proper training, with the dying out of the present generation of adult idiots, the hideously distorted monster so often seen will be no more. So much, at least, if no more, we hope to attain as one result of the training system now established. But we do hope for very much higher results than this, when the training system has had time to develop its results. We find that the congenital idiot, under training, unless he is of the very lowest type, grows up to manhood scarcely recognizable as an idiot at all, and the child who is merely feeble-minded as it is called, instead of degenerating as he does through neglect, into the lowest condition of idiocy, becomes often able to take his place in the world and succeed as well as some of his neighbours.

In order that we might start our schools on the best and most approved lines and make as few mistakes in the beginning as possible, I addressed the following circular to the superintendents of institutions for idiotic and feeble-minded in the various states.

RE EDUCATION OF THE IDIOTIC AND FEEBLE MINDED.

DEAR SIR,—We are just now engaged in organizing our school at the Orillia Asylum and desire, as far as possible, to adopt the methods which experience has so far shewn to be the best, and it has been thought desirable to avail ourselves of the present plan of getting the opinions of those who have been longer engaged in the work, and who are so well able to speak on the subject, so that we may avoid, as far as may be, preliminary mistakes and the possible necessity for retracing our steps in the future.

Will you therefore kindly favor us with answers to the annexed questions, expressing your views upon the various points as fully as time and inclination dictate, and by so doing you will confer a lasting obligation upon

Yours very truly,

W. T. O'REILLY,
Inspector.

I give in the following pages the replies I have received up to the time this report was placed in the printers hands, and in the order in which they were received.

1. How many pupils have you in training, and between what ages?

Dr. J. Q. A. Stewart, Superintendent, Frankford, Ky.—

We have 142 children in all, 130 go to school, 60 boys learning trades and 30 girls learning to sew, work and iron. The remainder are too young to work. Those in industrial departments are from 8 to 20 years of age. We receive children from 6 up to 18, but keep them as long as we can improve them.

Dr. I. N. Kerlin, Superintendent, Elwyn, Pa.—

Of 710 children of all ages and grades, we have about 450 classified under our school training, the ages of these being from 5 years up to 20.

Dr. A. C. Rogers, Superintendent, Farebault, Min.—

Ninety-two; 54 males and 38 females.

Dr. S. J. Fort, Superintendent, Ellicott City, Maryland—

Twelve, between 6 and 30.

Dr. J. C. Carson, Superintendent, Syracuse, N.Y.—

About 300 at the present time.

Dr. G. H. Knight, Superintendent, Lakeville, Conn.—

Sixty pupils in training, between ages of 5 and 15.

Mr. J. G. Blake, Superintendent, Richmond, Indiana—

We have 200 children, between the ages of 6 and 16.

Dr. G. A. Doren, Superintendent, Columbus, Ohio—

Five hundred, between the ages of 6 and 18.

Dr. F. M. Powell, Superintendent, Glenwood, Iowa—

Four hundred, from 5 to 25.

Dr. G. Brown, Superintendent, Barre, Mass.—

Fifty-four, between the ages of 6 and 24.

Dr. W. T. Fish, Superintendent, Lincoln, Ill.—

Pupils in institution, 394; age ranges from 6 to 32 years. Average age of inmates, 15½ years.

Dr. J. T. Armstrong, Superintendent, Beatrice, Neb.—

We have 76 inmates, between ages 5 and 18.

2. How many teachers of each sex?

Dr. Stewart.

We have five female teachers in schools and three females in industries.

Dr. Kerlin.

Our teachers are classified as follows:—Five female kindergarten teachers, 6 female primary and secondary teachers, 1 female teacher of band music and 5 female manual training teachers. These are all educated, refined women,

several of them being Normal School graduates, or of high seminary accomplishments. In addition to the above female teachers we have in connection with the school department, 1 man teaching mattrass making, 1 man teaching farming and gardening, 1 carpenter teaching light carpentering, 2 seamstresses teaching dress and boys' clothes making, and 1 seamstress teaching knitting.

Dr. Rogers—

Four females. The Assistant SuperIntendant (male) is teacher of manual and industrial training.

Dr. Fort—

Two—both females.

Dr. Carson—

One regular male teacher and 9 females. We have besides 5 female and 1 male teacher, whom we call attendant teachers.

Dr. Knight—

Three teachers (female).

Mr. Blake—

We employ seven (7) teachers, all of whom are ladies.

Dr. Doran—

In school, female 21 ; in industrial department, male 6, female 5.

Dr. Powell—

Eleven females and 1 male.

Dr. Brown—

Six female teachers in the class rooms, 2 male instructors of manual industries.

Dr. Fish—

Twelve teachers are employed—10 female, 2 males.

Dr. Armstrong—

We employ 4 lady teachers.

3. Is most to be accomplished in the early stages by class or individual teaching ?

Dr. Stewart—

I have found individual training to be best until the child is sufficiently advanced to classify him.

Dr. Kerlin—

Much of the training of feeble-minded children must of necessity be "individual training," but this is better performed by keeping the children in group relation. As a rule the attempts at home or individual training are sorry in their results. The feeble-minded child is usually an egotist, whose egotism is only increased by constant individualizing. There is no call for this new-fangled term "individual teaching."

Dr. Rogers—

It depends upon the case and the teacher must judge. Generally speaking there must be a combination of both methods.

Dr. Fort—

In our experience small classes furnish best results.

Dr. Carson—

My answer to this will depend in a measure upon what is meant "in the early stages." My impression is that for children under five to six years of age, that as a rule individual teaching would be preferable, but for those over the age of six or seven years the majority will be benefitted more under class instruction.

Dr. Knight—

At first individual training, but get them into classes as soon as possible.

Mr. Blake—

Individual training to start with is more preferable and can also be used in class training to advantage.

Dr. Doren—

Individual teaching.

Dr. Powell—

The higher course by class training, the lower by individual training.

Dr. Brown—

Individual teaching usually precedes the class, but it is an advantage to have the class present, as thus a stimulus is imparted to the pupil, he would lack if alone.

Dr. Fish—

In my opinion, in the early stages of the work, most is accomplished by class teaching. Individual teachings may be required in some special cases.

Dr. Armstrong—

Individual work is almost a necessity in the beginning.

4. When classes are formed what number of pupils should be assigned to each class or teacher?

Dr. Stewart—

We have all grades of children in every school room, but send them from one teacher to another to recite, so that in our school we sometimes have classes numbering as many as twenty, notably in articulation. Twenty-five is as many as I allow in any school room.

Dr. Kerlin—

Classes are of various sizes, say from 5 children to a maximum of 30.

Dr. Rogers—

Practically from force of circumstances we assign about 25 pupils to a teacher. The theoretical rule should be only enough so the teacher could give each child

as much attention as would be profitable to it. There is such a thing as giving too much attention as well as a danger of neglect. The proper means can be determined only by the teacher.

Dr. Fort—

Where it is possible, we think this division or classification according to number advisable :—

Ages 3 to	7—10	children to each teacher.
" 7 to	12—15	" " "
" 12 to	..—20 to 30	" " "

Dr. Carson—

For the lower grades I would say not more than ten ; for those of a medium grade not more than twenty, and for those of the highest grade not more than thirty. I must, however, qualify this answer with the remark that it depends somewhat upon the nature of the instruction undertaken in the class room. At some exercises a larger number can be instructed without difficulty, while, again, at others the number in the class should be less.

Dr. Knight—

About 20 in a form, 3-8 in a class.

Mr. Blake—

In forming classes the better grades should not exceed twenty-five in number, while the lower or custodial grades should not exceed twelve to fourteen.

Dr. Doren—

Not over twenty in any case.

Dr. Powell—

Fifteen to twenty-four.

Dr. Brown—

We have found six to eight sufficient.

Dr. Fish—

Twenty pupils, I should regard, as the average number that a teacher could do justice to. Some teachers have ability to train larger classes. Some grades require more of a teacher's time than others. Owing to overcrowding, our classes as a rule contain twenty-five children.

Dr. Armstrong—

Depends upon grades. I think twenty is all one teacher should ordinarily have. Some grades they show have less, and in some might teach more.

5. What, in your opinion, is the value of the Kindergarten System in this connection ? Do you consider it the best ?

Dr. Stewart—

Kindergarten, to a limited extent only, can be successfully taught our children, even the best of them. I do not consider it best for those old enough to work.

Dr. Kerlin—

Long before the word "Kindergarten" had become Americanized, and probably before the days of Froebel himself, its ideas were discussed and its principles

applied, to idiots and imbeciles, by Seguin at the Bicetre. I have no hesitation in saying that Kindergarten teachers are especially and admirably furnished for the training of these children in all grades and ages.

Dr. Rogers—

I consider the Kindergarten System important in its place, which is with small children of the brightest classes. It lays the foundation of manual and industrial training later.

Dr. Fort—

Providing all teachers professing to be Kindergartners are the genuine article, and employed among such children, we consider the Kindergarten System not only the *best*, but absolutely the only *true* system.

As for Kindergartners, the greatest care should be exercised in employing such persons; a poor Kindergarten is worse than any kind of teacher, and can do incalculable injury to the little ones confided to her charge.

There are many so-called training classes which annually turn out young women as Kindergartners who have no more of an idea of Froebel's system than that it is a little more refined duty than ordinary school teaching. The true Kindergarten is the highest type of womanhood, endowed with a system as simple as it is good, whose whole nature is sympathetic, who can reach all her children's hearts, for it is by love and sympathy these children can best be trained.

Dr. Carson—

We have not adopted the Kindergarten system exclusively here. We use it to some extent, and consider it valuable, but there is much of the system, as I have seen it, that, in my judgment, would not be of very great utility. The combined system including the Kindergarten, object teaching, ordinary school exercises, industrial classes and physical training we consider the best.

Dr. Knight—

I consider the Kindergarten System the best with my children.

Mr. Beake—

We consider the Kindergarten System as undoubtedly the best for the younger children, while it can be introduced in the higher grades with great profit.

Dr. Doren—

(a) Very valuable. (b) It cannot be used as in ordinary schools. It must be adapted to this class of children.

Dr. Powell—

We do not think best to strictly follow the Kindergarten system, but draw upon their methods.

Dr. Brown—

The Kindergarten System, like all other methods, must be modified to suit the feeble-minded. Not always the best.

Dr. Fish—

The Kindergarten System of Training, with modifications, I regard as very valuable for our children,

We take from the Kindergarten System what we consider best adapted to our pupils.

Dr. Armstrong—

Consider the Kindergarten System of great value. We have only been able to use it in connection with other work, not being able to put a sufficient number of a suitable grade together to follow Kindergartening exclusively with advantage. We have used part of the system in all of our school rooms. Think a regular Kindergarten class could be formed in a larger institution with advantage.

6. Do you consider it essential that those employed should be Certificated Teachers? What is your experience in results as between those previously trained in teaching and those who have come to you untrained?

Dr. Stewart—

I do not consider it essential that those employed as teachers, other things being equal, should be certificated. I would rather train a well educated, bright woman myself, than to have her come from ordinary schools. The right kind of a teacher from our kind of schools would not be objectionable.

Dr. Kerlin—

Trained teachers most frequently reach success in our schools, but this does not bar a woman of good natural ability, of sound judgment and warm heart, from ranking among our most successful.

Dr. Rogers—

(a) No. The training and culture which would lead to securing a certificate are important and desirable but love for and tact with children, self-possession, energy and patience are the most important qualifications. (b) The teacher's service increases in value by experience.

Dr. Fort—

Regarding ordinary teachers, as the state systems of education are widely different, we do not consider certificates as of much value; adaptibility to one work, with a good education, and a mind unbiased by the routine systems of our public schools will turn out the very best teachers, for the older and more advanced classes.

Dr. Carson—

Teachers for this work should be persons of character, intelligence and refinement. It is necessary for some of the number to have musical qualifications. What is most required, are qualities of the heart and disposition; without them a certificate of scholarship would count with us for very little.

Since I became the Superintendent of this institution four years ago, all of the new teachers that have been engaged were untrained, and I have really had no experience in introducing trained teachers. For a new school just organized, it seems to me it might be of advantage to secure a few trained teachers from different institutions.

Dr. Knight—

No certificated teachers for me. I prefer to train my own. Have always found the untrained ones the best. The methods of the others are to much to overcome.

Mr. Blake—

Not necessarily certified teachers unless young, as teachers who have long taught in public schools are apt to introduce their methods of teaching. All

teachers should be competent to teach. We find better results, by far, from the untrained, as it is very hard to change them.

Dr. Doren—

(a) No. But must be thoroughly educated and practical. (b) Our experience has been more satisfactory with those who have come to us untrained.

Dr. Powell—

No. Better results from trained teachers. It is through the physical training that mental training is accomplished (principally).

Dr. Brown—

We have had no experience with a teacher wholly untrained, but do not think it essential that the teacher should always possess a certificate, as like the poet a teacher *nascitur, non fit*.

Dr. Fish—

I do not consider it absolutely essential that certificated teachers should be employed. I have promoted attendants of good education who have shown more than ordinary tact and ability in their management of children in their charge, and have been better satisfied with their work as teachers than others who held certificates and had graduated at normal schools. Teachers in the common schools, who have shown marked ability in training children of the primary grade would possess qualification for institution work.

Dr. Armstrong—

(6) I do not think certified teachers essential. In the selection of teachers I should be guided more by the general capabilities of the person than technical education. Experience in teaching is of undoubted advantage to persons with tact. My experience with untrained teachers has been favorable, but those with experience grasp the situation more quickly.

7. What should be the main and ultimate object in instructing Idiots apart from the physical benefits to be derived from a systematic course of training?

Dr. J. Q. A. Stewart, Frankfort, Ky.—

To teach them to *work* at some trade suited to their capacity. Most of them under proper supervision can be made to contribute largely to their support.

Dr. Kerlin—

The first object in instructing an idiot or feeble-minded person is to take care of himself.

Second object—To take care of others of his kind, under Institution guardianship; filling humble positions in the domestic department, in the garden, or on the farm; in the workshops, laundry, etc., attached to the Institution, so as to greatly reduce the per capita cost of his own permanent custody, and that of his unfortunate fellows.

Third object—When return to his family is possible, to so improve the boy that he will neither be obnoxious nor obtrusive, but quiet and modest in the midst of the home circle.

Fourth object—A small percentage, say ten per cent., may be educated with the view of going out into the world to do humble service in domestic or mechanical life.

I will close these hasty remarks by adding that teachers, school rooms, school apparatus, and the entire school system are valuable only as they are tributary to making the child useful with his own hands and senses in or about the Institution, or at his own home, should he be returned to it; hence manual occupation should be associated constantly with school training.

Dr. Rogers—

Self-support and happiness.

Dr. Fort—

Elevating each grade to a higher, and if possible fitting them for self-support.

Dr. Carson—

To make them useful and helpful in the care of themselves and others, or for some industrial employment after the school age is passed.

Dr. Knight—

They should be taught to do something.

Mr. Blake—

There is very little to be derived outside of teaching them habits of cleanliness and obedience, with enough light physical exercise to develop the body.

Dr. Doren—

Industrial.

Dr. Powell—

We are of opinion that the object should be to prepare them for useful labor in the direction of self-support.

Dr. Brown—

The uplifting of humanity, however low down in the scale.

Dr. Fish—

This question is I think answered by a clause in the Act of the Illinois Legislature of 1875, Regulating the State Charitable Institution; referring to the object of this Institution it reads: "To fit its inmates as far as possible for earning their own livelihood, and for future usefulness in society." I am a firm believer in school training for this class of defectives, but I consider it of the utmost importance that the work of the schools should be supplemented by industrial training.

I do not think we are doing our whole duty, unless we train our inmates in some useful work. A large proportion of the inmates of our Institution came from families in straitened circumstances and are unable to assist their children to any great extent after they leave us. Our inmates are happier and better in every way when usefully employed and when they realize that they are learning some occupation which will help them to gain a livelihood.

Dr. Armstrong—

Some useful occupation, with such primary education as each is capable of receiving.

During the past summer we had the pleasure of receiving as guests of the Province the members of the Association of Superintendents of Institutions for feeble-minded children of the United States, which body held its annual meeting for 1888 at Orillia. There was a large number of superintendents present at the meeting, and all were enthusiastic in their praises of the site of the new Institution at Orillia, and of the buildings, so far as they have been completed. The whole institution was thoroughly inspected by the members and our methods fully discussed; and we were favoured with much commendation, which, coming from gentlemen of so much experience in the work, was exceedingly gratifying. We shall hope that when the buildings are fully completed at Orillia, and all in working order, we may be able to induce the Association to pay us another visit.

THE HOMEWOOD RETREAT.

It will be seen from the figures supplied by the Medical Superintendent of this Institution, that it has been doing good and useful work during the year, although the population of "The Retreat" has not increased at all as rapidly as the proprietors expected. The total number of patients in residence on the 30th September, 1888, was 21, precisely the same as at the end of the preceding year.

The movement of patients in the Institution during the year is shown in the table on page 34.

The proportion of patients discharged, is very large indeed, and upon the whole the treatment appears to have been very successful.

Of the Inebriates discharged, the Superintendent is unable to state the percentage of those absolutely cured, it being impossible to pronounce positively as to the result until the patient has gone through a prolonged probation out of the Retreat, but satisfactory evidence has been received that some of the Inebriates who have been under treatment are now leading regular and useful lives and successfully following their several avocations.

Under the heading of Inebriates is included the victims of the use of Opium, Morphine and Chloral. Two of these unfortunates were returned to their homes absolutely recovered and wholly freed from their slavery to this baneful drug.

It is to be regretted that at present the Insane and the Inebriates are obliged to occupy the same building.

It was hoped that long ere this a separate building would have been erected for the accommodation of the Inebriates, and it is still the intention to separate these two classes of patients as soon as it is found that the resources of the proprietors will warrant their incurring the heavy outlay necessary for this purpose. During the past summer it has been decided not to receive any more female Inebriates into the "Retreat," until separate accommodation is provided for them.

The number of insane persons seeking admission to the Retreat is much less than the proprietors expected. The explanation of this appears to be that so many of the patients who would otherwise have gone to the Retreat are admitted into the "Superior Wards" which the Government has provided in the Toronto Asylum.

The health of the patients in the Retreat has been exceptionally good, while Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever and other contagious diseases have prevailed in the neighborhood, there has not been the slightest symptom of anything of the kind in the Retreat and there has not been a single death from any cause to record. This seems to establish the superior sanitary condition of the institution.

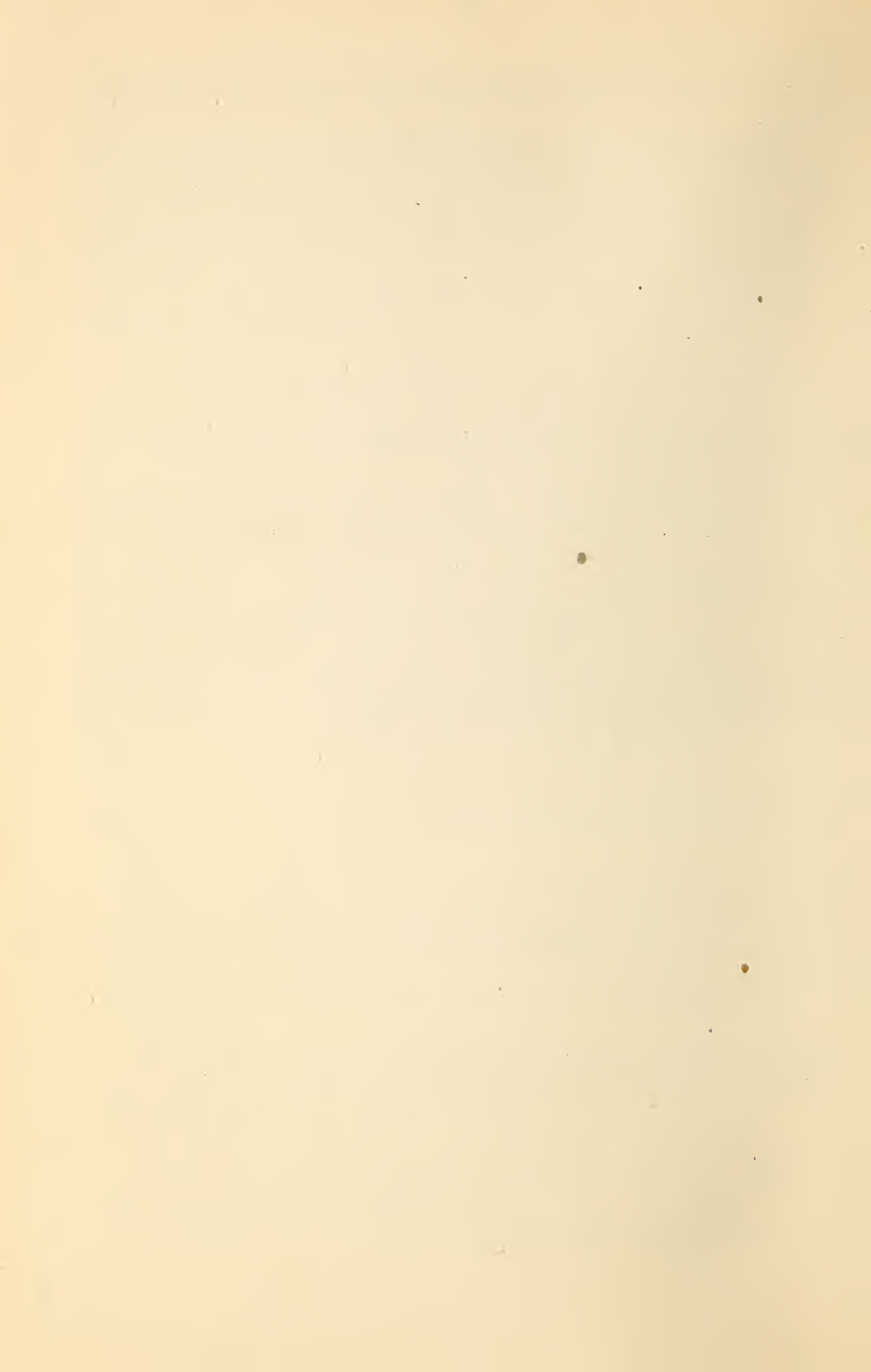
The Retreat has been regularly inspected by the Board of Visitors, frequently by myself, as also by the President, Vice-President and other Directors of the Association.

The report of Dr. Lett the Medical Superintendent, which is printed in the appendix is exceptionally worthy of notice at this time when the question of the establishment of an Inebriate Hospital or Asylum is on the minds of so many people, and I recommend its perusal by all those feeling an interest in the subject.

Dr. Lett is the man in this Province, who, if experience is worth anything is entitled to speak. He has not yet found the royal drug which is warranted to cure the drunkard.

After all is said, it comes, I think, to this : If drunkenness is to be eradicated, one of the two things must be done ; alcohol must be kept away from the people, or the people from the alcohol. Private Asylums for the isolation of the few who can pay are very well. Such as go there will get sober for once in a way, and occasionally one will be rescued. But it seems to me doubtful wisdom to seek to enlist public sympathy and public money in an endeavour to cure such people by the erection of Public Hospitals, while, for every hospital which can be erected, there are a hundred licensed houses whose business and interest it is to qualify patients for the institution.

To make an Inebriate Asylum anything more than a sobering up establishment, the conductors of it should be clothed with authority to detain and control an inebriate for an indefinite length of time, months or years, if necessary. The same policy in respect to his personal liberty should prevail, as now prevails in respect of a lunatic. When he cannot control himself and live in harmony with his surroundings. When his manner of life becomes a menace to the safety and well-being of his wife, children, parents, neighbours, or society at large, then the control of himself and property should be in the hands of proper officers. He must be regarded as a sick man who requires this care. Until public opinion is educated up to this point, there is not much hope of success in the direction aimed at by the promoters of Inebriate Asylum schemes.



APPENDIX TO THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC,

CONTAINING

THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF
THE ASYLUMS IN TORONTO, LONDON, KINGSTON,
HAMILTON AND ORILLIA.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO, ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1888.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities:—

SIR,—As required by statute, I herewith report to you the annual operations of this Asylum, ending Sept. 30th, 1888.

I beg to make a few statements as to the movements of our insane population during the time specified. These are more fully detailed in the annexed tables.

The total number under treatment during the year was 870.

The number of admissions for the same period was 165. Of these patients, sixty-nine were admitted from the gaols and ninety-six were admitted under ordinary process.

There were in residence 697 at the end of the reportorial year.

Forty-two patients were transferred to other Asylums in the Province. Of these, twenty were men and twenty-two were women. One effected a successful elopement. One was not insane.

The recoveries were fifty-seven. This would make a percentage of 35.62 on the admissions of the year. This is a good deal lower proportion than last year, which was nearly fifty per cent. The class of patients who were received during the past year could scarcely be called promising or hopeful. A large number was found to be past the state of curability, such as those who had been insane for many years and might be classed among the chronics; those who had epilepsy, conjoined with insanity; those who were not only insane but were also paralyzed and should not have been granted admission; and those who were harmless and childish and could have been kept at home by friends. Out of these classes of defectives, which composed the larger number of our admissions, a ratio of recoveries to the extent of thirty-four per cent. is a reasonable average. An endeavour has been made by me to fill all vacancies which might occur with hopeful, acute and curable cases, to whom medical treatment must of necessity be of paramount importance. This laudable attempt has been a partial failure, for by some means the hopeless and helpless, the quiet and harmless, have largely taken the places which should have been occupied by the curable and recent cases. It is to be hoped that in this respect there is a good time coming. It is worthy of note in this connection that a large number of our admissions during the year consisted of patients who are foreign born and many of them recently imported. Their number is out of all proportion to the native born, and there is a strong suspicion in my mind that Canada is becoming a "dumping-ground" for the defective classes of the fatherland. An enquiry in this direction of an official nature would doubtless be of service to the country. For example, it is found that out of the 165 patients of last year's admission, ninety-two were of foreign birth and only seventy-three of Canadian birth. It is safe to say that the next census of 1891 will show a very large preponderance of native population over that of immigrants. That is true of our present population, and yet the admissions of patients last year show a proportion of those born out of Canada to largely exceed that of Canadian nativity. At least nine-tenths of the former come from the British Isles. From personal enquiry it is found that a large number were in British and Irish asylums before coming to Canada. Such persons may have reached our shores of their own accord, and for this influx no "Old Country" organization may be responsible, yet it is evident that such a class is not coveted by this Province, nor will the progeny of many of these patients make level-headed citizens. This is a matter of past experience.

Our deaths were forty-five. This number, out of a population of 870, would be a death-rate of a little over five per cent. As might be expected, the death-rate must

largely fluctuate from year to year. The old adage holds true in asylums as elsewhere, "the young *may* die, the old *must* die." In looking over the tables it will be seen that some were in a dying condition upon admission, and should have been allowed to die in peace and comfort at home and among friends. This thrusting-out of the dying lunatics from their well known habitations may not be always blameworthy nor intended to be unkind to these unfortunates; yet, second thought should teach that home nursing is best under these conditions of approaching death. The reception into an asylum of the moribund, the paralytics, the aged with senile decay, and the epileptic, must mean a large death-rate and of necessity a smaller number of recoveries than would be the case under more favourable conditions. The average death-rate in asylums is seven per cent., and the average recoveries are from thirty to forty per cent., so we have little to complain of in these two respects. This is matter for congratulation, seeing we cleave to well tried methods of treatment and are slow to adopt every "fad" which any wise-acres may magnify into a panacea for "all the ills which flesh is heir to."

We unfortunately had one suicide, on Aug. 4th. A very aged patient, of the name of Johh Haight, who had been in this asylum for over thirty years, and resided in one of our cottages, got hold of some blunt instrument (which has never been seen since), and inflicted such injury to both sides of his neck as caused his death in two days after the wounds had been inflicted. He was about to be transferred to Hamilton Asylum along with other patients, and it seems the idea of leaving this asylum, where he had resided so long, induced an attack of suicidal mania. An inquest was held, but no blame was attached to any one.

Improvements.

The structural improvements during the year have been numerous.

1st. The new kitchen and bakery. We do not now have the odours of cooking food permeating every part of the asylum long before the hours for meals. These buildings are above ground and much healthier for those employed in them.

2nd. The new brick connections of three stories in height, between the wings and main building, to replace a wooden rookery of one story which was rotting down, are a great boon in many ways, and are substantially built of brick and stone.

3rd. A new entrance into the main building on the first landing. The outside stairway is built of brick and stone, and adds very much to the appearance of the building, which was formerly as bare of anything ornate as is the side of an Egyptian pyramid.

4th. Wrought iron fire escapes with ladders. These are erected on the main building and on two of the cottages. Their erection has given to us an additional sense of security in the event of fire.

Curtalement.

As soon as it was determined to sell part of our grounds for building purposes, we set to work to build new walls on our own boundaries out of the old material. Patients' labour was utilized as much as possible. The erection is now going on, and we hope to have it finished before wintry weather sets in. By this invasion we lose about twenty-four acres out of fifty acres. The boundary on the west is a continuation of Dovercourt street, and on the east a continuation of Shaw street to King street. The twenty-six acres left to us will leave our village "cribbed and cabinned" to some extent, but we must bow to the inevitable.

Mimico Farm.

We took possession of this farm in the spring and at once commenced farming it. It was found in bad order, but with the labour of patients and constant plodding, a goodly quantity of hay, oats and potatoes was taken from it, in spite of pertinacious weeds,

Canada thistles and a dry season. Next year there doubtless will be better results if we can shelter working patients on or near the farm. We found it very difficult to send out patients five miles, return them at night, and do much work with them in the middle of the day. To succeed, the workmen must live near their work.

Exchange.

The exchange of part of the Mimico Farm for land near the lake was a good move. On this land the new cottages for patients are to be erected. The proximity to the lake for drainage purposes, and the possibility of striking all the water needed at the cottages, are two advantages worth very much in a sanitary point of view. Had the cottages been built on the old farm, at least one mile and a-half from the lake, the cost of drainage through the rock which crops up near the surface at that point, would have been very great, not to speak of the cost of pumping-house and steam engines which would have to be erected and maintained at the lake. The land is excellent in quality; it has a southern aspect, extends to a shingle beach, and is well elevated above the lake. A local railway station can be located within half a mile of it.

Flower Mission.

The gratitude of the patients has been expressed in many ways for the exceptional kindness of "The Toronto Flower Mission" members. It might seem invidious were we to mention the more active members, whose faces are well known to our patients and who always receive kindly greetings from even the most excited. The Mission visited the Asylum 39 times during the year and distributed 1,797 bouquets, with texts of Scripture attached to each, among the patients. There have been distributed in the Asylum since the commencement of visits on 26th of February, 1884, 5,804 bouquets. A simple statement of this work shows kind remembrances of those who thus minister to the pleasure and profit of our patients.

Amusements.

We continue in winter our short weekly dances and sleigh rides. In summer we have the usual picnic, visit to the Exhibition, and band concert. Words would fail us to convey our thanks to our many kind friends in the city who unweariedly from year to year give us varied and excellent entertainments. The lengthy record speaks for itself:

LIST OF ENTERTAINMENTS PROVIDED BY FRIENDS, SEASON 1887-88.

1. Concert by Mr. James Fax and Friends.
2. " " Zion Congregational Choir; Mr. R. G. Stapells, Conductor.
3. " " Mr. Cool Burgess and Friends.
4. " " Madam Stuttaford and Pupils.
5. " " Bond St. Congregational Choir; Mr. J. G. Lawson, Conductor.
6. " " Mr. Joseph Lee and Friends.
7. " " Band of the Governor-General's Body Guard; Mr. Williams, Leader.
8. " " Jarvis St. Baptist Choir; Mr. J. W. F. Harrison, Conductor.
9. " and Cartoons by Mr. J. W. Bengough and Friends.
10. " by University College Glee Club.
11. " " St. Patrick's Church Choir; Miss Lemaitre, Conductor.
12. " " Knox College Glee Club.
13. " " Holy Trinity Church Choir; Mr. A. R. Blackburn, Conductor.

14. Concert by Mr. R. G. Stapells and Friends.
15. Stereopticon Views by Mr. F. B. Whittemore ; Music by Mr. Arthur Hewitt and Friends.
16. Concert by Berkeley St. Methodist Choir ; Mrs. Bradley, Leader.
17. " " Old St. Andrew's Choir ; Mr. G. W. Grant, Conductor.
18. Entertainment by Sons of Scotland, Robert Burns' Camp, Mr. B. Cameron, Leader.
19. Concert by Miss Kate Thomson and Friends.
20. Selections from the Opera of "Maritana," by Madam Stuttaford and Pupils.
21. Concert by Central Presbyterian Church Choir ; Miss Sara Dallas, Leader.
22. " " Selected Children (100) from Public Schools ; Mr. A. Cringan, Leader.
23. " " Mrs. Wm. Revell and Friends.
24. " " The "Harmony Male Quartette" and Friends.
25. " " St. Andrew's Choir ; Mr. Edward Fisher, Conductor.
26. " " Bond St. Congregational Choir ; Mr. J. G. Lawson, Conductor.
27. " " Queen St. Methodist Choir ; Mr. Jas. B. Baxter, Conductor.
28. Stereopticon and Musical Entertainment by Mr. F. B. Whittemore and Mr. Arthur Hewitt.
29. Concert by Claxton Orchestra and Friends.
30. " " Mrs. Wm. Revell and Friends.
31. " " Prof. Bohner and Friends.
32. " " Mr. James Fax and Friends.

Wants.

1st. The verandahs need repairing. The woodwork is rotten in many parts. This might be expected after being exposed to the weather for a period of more than forty years on the main building and over a quarter of a century on the wings. The proposal made last year to put glass sash on all the verandahs would contribute very much to their usefulness, and prevent patients being gazed at by strangers when taking exercise in those enclosures.

2nd. On account of so many other calls upon our time, a new ice house was not built last year. It is greatly needed.

3rd. A good deal of new flooring will be needed to replace that which is worn out.

4th. In spite of the expensive and extensive repairs made on our roofs two years ago, tubs and buckets are still needed in the upper wards to catch the rain as it pours through during every storm. In many places a new roof is needed. Patching has been a failure.

Asylum Districts.

A number of years ago the Province was divided into Asylum Districts in each of which was located one of our four Asylums. It was expected that each Asylum would take care of all the insane committed in its own district. Although this plan has never been strictly carried out, yet it is supposed to be the rule. At the time of the division the Asylums of London, Hamilton and Kingston were comparatively smaller than was that of Toronto, and a division was made on that basis. Since that time London Asylum has become much larger than Toronto Asylum. The same may now be said of Hamilton Asylum. Kingston Asylum is nearly equal to this in accommodation. Notwithstanding the respective increase in each of these Asylums in respect to room, no change has been made in the boundaries of these districts to correspond to this new condition. As a

consequence, we are urged to take patients from districts which should be apportioned to these larger Institutions. It is lost sight of that Toronto Asylum takes pay patients from all parts of the Province and to some extent relieves the outlying districts. This Asylum has on an average nearly 220 patients of this class. This leaves us only 477 beds for free patients and is virtually a small free Asylum for our large district. I have estimated the population in these four divisions by the census of 1881, as being the only reliable estimate at hand. To the sum total belonging to the Toronto Asylum district might be added 60,000 to the population of this city, which at that time was computed to have only a population of 86,415. There would be few comparative changes in other respects. The following are the returns :

London Asylum District.....	555,890
Toronto " "	599,033
Hamilton " "	437,061
Kingston " "	391,244
Population of Province	1,983,228

Private Patients.

The sum received last year for maintenance of private patients was in round numbers \$32,000. This year it has reached nearly \$40,000.

It is a matter for thankfulness that the year has passed with comparative success in our work. The hearty co-operation of officers and employees is worthy of more than a passing notice. My best endeavour would be largely paralyzed were it not that conscientious workers heartily second my efforts to maintain the efficiency of every department in this great organization.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

DANIEL CLARK,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, for the year ending
30th September, 1888.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending
30th September, 1888.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1887.....				356	349	705
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	44	25	69			
“ Medical Certificate.....	43	53	96	87	78	165
Total number under treatment during year.....				443	427	870
Discharges during year as not insane.....		1	1			
As recovered.....	28	29	57			
“ improved.....	8	8	16			
“ unimproved.....	7	4	11			
Total number of discharges during year.....	43	42	85			
Died.....	30	15	45			
Eloped.....	1		1			
Transferred	20	22	42	94	79	173
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1888.....				349	348	697
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum...				3330	3035	6365
“ discharged.....	1761	1633	3394			
“ died	836	696	1532			
“ eloped	55	11	66			
“ transferred	329	347	676	2981	2687	5668
“ remaining 30th Sept., 1888.....				349	348	697
Number of applications on file Sept. 30th, 1888.....	1	1	2			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1887, to 30th September, 1888.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 3rd of Aug., 1888)	358	353	711
Minimum " " " (on the 4th of Aug., 1888)	342	337	679
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.....	129998	127367	257365
Daily average population.....	355.18	348	703.18

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married and widowed.....	41	45	86	1497	1906	3403
Single	46	33	79	1833	1129	2962
Total.....	87	78	165	3330	3035	6365
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians.....	25	19	44	745	693	1438
Episcopalians.....	22	16	38	966	863	1829
Methodists.....	22	21	43	582	547	1129
Baptists.....	2	4	6	53	56	109
Congregationalists.....	1	.....	1	30	44	74
Roman Catholics.....	9	13	22	696	612	1308
Mennonites, Quakers, Infidels and other denomina- tions	5	5	10	200	185	385
Not reported.....	1	.....	1	58	35	93
Total.....	87	78	165	3330	3035	6365
NATIONALITIES.						
English.....	19	19	38	574	489	1063
Irish	9	12	21	937	896	1833
Scotch.....	10	8	18	416	380	796
Canadian.....	44	29	73	1167	1063	2230
United States.....	4	7	11	116	115	231
Other Countries	1	3	4	106	82	188
Unknown .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	14	10	24
Total.....	87	78	165	3330	3035	6365

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1888.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Algoma District				8	4	12
Brant		1	1	44	47	91
Bruce				19	10	29
Carleton	2		2	66	55	121
Central Prison				15		15
Dufferin				4		4
Elgin	1		1	28	21	49
Essex				17	12	29
Frontenac	1	1	2	98	67	165
Grey		4	4	80	66	146
Haldimand				25	23	48
Haliburton				1		1
Halton				73	59	132
Hastings	2	1	3	67	56	123
Huron	1		1	52	48	100
Kent				21	20	41
Lambton				25	21	46
Lanark				49	39	88
Leeds and Grenville				57	48	105
Lennox and Addington				24	16	40
Lincoln				92	80	172
Mercer Reformatory					6	6
Middlesex	1	2	3	74	69	143
Muskoka District	1		1	6	6	12
Nipissing District					1	1
Norfolk				15	17	32
Northumberland and Durham	6	5	11	235	214	449
Ontario	7	4	11	129	118	247
Oxford	2		2	31	37	68
Peel	6	4	10	111	97	208
Perth				42	40	82
Peterborough	4		4	71	59	130
Prescott and Russell				13	17	30
Prince Edward				26	25	51
Renfrew				4	7	11
Simcoe	2	3	5	113	116	229
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				58	56	114
Victoria	4		4	47	39	86
Waterloo		1	1	44	44	88
Welland		1	1	42	43	85
Wellington	2	2	4	129	132	261
Wentworth	1	1	2	218	193	411
York, including City of Toronto	40	42	82	985	971	1956
Not classed	4	6	10	72	36	108
Total admissions	87	78	165	3330	3035	6365

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to
30th September, 1888.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Algoma District				5	1	6
Brant				2	2	4
Bruce				4		4
Carleton				11	1	12
Central Prison				15		15
Dufferin				3		3
Elgin						
Essex				1	2	3
Frontenac				22	12	34
Grey		1	1	37	9	46
Haldimand				5	1	6
Halton				4		4
Hastings	1	1	2	18	14	32
Huron				3		3
Kent				5	1	6
Lambton				2	1	3
Lanark				8	6	14
Leeds and Grenville				10	5	15
Lennox and Addington				11		11
Lincoln				13	9	22
Mercer Reformatory					4	4
Middlesex				2	1	3
Muskoka District						
Norfolk				1	1	2
Northumberland and Durham	3	1	4	40	16	56
Ontario	6		6	40	10	50
Oxford				2	4	6
Peel	5	2	7	25	5	30
Perth				7		7
Peterborough	4		4	24	6	30
Prescott and Russell				5	2	7
Prince Edward				3		3
Renfrew				4	1	5
Simcoe				24	12	36
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				12	3	15
Victoria	4		4	31	12	43
Waterloo				9	4	13
Welland				6	3	9
Wellington				12	3	15
Wentworth				38	8	46
York	20	16	36	221	133	354
Not classed	1	4	5	1	7	8
Total admissions	44	25	69	686	299	985

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1	E. L. B.	F.	February 14th, 1885.	October 3rd, 1887.	Improved.
2	A. M. W.	F.	September 9th, 1887.	" 8th, "	Recovered.
3	J. D. F.	M.	August 20th, 1885.	" 13th, "	Improved.
4	B. E. H.	F.	April 28th, 1887.	" 13th, "	Recovered.
5	M. J. G.	F.	August 19th, 1887.	" 19th, "	"
6	L. C. M.	F.	July 13th, 1887.	" 22nd, "	Improved.
7	J. T.	M.	December 9th, 1886.	" 25th, "	Recovered.
8	E. C.	F.	May 17th, 1887.	" 26th, "	"
9	J. A. C.	F.	April 29th, 1887.	" 29th, "	Improved.
10	A. E.	F.	August 22nd, 1887.	" 31st, "	Recovered.
11	M. H.	F.	September 2nd, 1886.	November 2nd, "	"
12	E. M.	F.	July 10th, 1887.	" 5th, "	"
13	V. S.	F.	July 12th, 1887.	" 17th, "	"
14	S. J.	F.	October 19th, 1887.	" 17th, "	"
15	G. C.	M.	October 18th, 1887.	" 19th, "	"
16	W. R.	M.	July 8th, 1887.	" 24th, "	Unimproved.
17	A. L.	M.	September 21st, 1887.	" 30th, "	Recovered.
18	A. P.	M.	October 5th, 1887.	" 30th, "	"
19	A. F. M.	F.	July 20th, 1887.	" 30th, "	"
20	R. C. S.	M.	July 27th, 1887.	December 3rd, "	Unimproved.
21	J. B. W.	M.	July 11th, 1887.	" 5th, "	Recovered.
22	J. B.	M.	July 8th, 1887.	" 22nd, "	"
23	K. H. W.	F.	December 2nd, 1887.	" 24th, "	"
24	L. L.	F.	September 24th, 1887.	January 9th, 1888.	"
25	M. A. J.	F.	January 21st, 1886.	" 10th, "	"
26	J. T.	M.	June 23rd, 1887.	" 20th, "	"
27	W. P. H.	M.	December 16th, 1887.	" 26th, "	"
28	K. R.	F.	August 12th, 1887.	February 2nd, "	Unimproved.
29	E. K.	F.	January 17th, 1887.	" 15th, "	Not insane.
30	T. D. G.	M.	July 13th, 1887.	" 21st, "	Improved.
31	E. T.	F.	August 4th, 1887.	" 22nd, "	Recovered.
32	S. A. M.	F.	November 11th, 1887.	" 23rd, "	Improved.
33	F. C.	F.	January 11th, 1888.	March 6th, "	Recovered.
34	L. L.	M.	January 8th, 1887.	" 12th, "	"
35	R. M.	F.	January 11th, 1888.	" 20th, "	"
36	S. W.	F.	November 7th, 1887.	" 21st, "	"
37	J. L. M.	F.	March 1st, 1888.	" 24th, "	Improved.
38	M. E.	F.	March 26th, 1887.	" 30th, "	Recovered.
39	C. R. W.	M.	May 18th, 1886.	" 30th, "	Improved.
40	T. C.	M.	February 23rd, 1888.	" 30th, "	Recovered.
41	A. H.	F.	November 7th, 1887.	" 31st, "	Improved.
42	J. E. C.	M.	April 5th, 1884.	April 3rd, "	Recovered.
43	A. C.	F.	November 20th, 1885.	" 7th, "	"
44	J. W.	M.	June 15th, 1883.	" 7th, "	"
45	J. M. S.	M.	October 21st, 1887.	" 10th, "	Unimproved.
46	C. B.	M.	March 24th, 1888.	" 14th, "	Recovered.
47	A. C. McF.	F.	November 5th, 1887.	" 19th, "	"
48	W. C. B.	M.	January 4th, 1888.	" 23rd, "	Improved.
49	R. O. H.	M.	February 7th, 1888.	May 5th, "	"
50	M. P.	F.	July 15th, 1887.	" 7th, "	Recovered.
51	R. B.	M.	April 21st, 1888.	" 12th, "	"
52	F. T. D.	M.	February 24th, 1888.	" 12th, "	"
53	A. K.	M.	April 9th, 1888.	" 21st, "	Improved.
54	J. E.	F.	March 6th, 1888.	" 24th, "	Recovered.
55	N. M. B.	F.	March 24th, 1868.	" 26th, "	Unimproved.
56	S. C. G.	F.	November 19th, 1887.	" 31st, "	Recovered.
57	S. R.	F.	April 12th, 1887.	" 31st, "	Unimproved.
58	H. G. G.	M.	December 19th, 1887.	June 7th, "	Recovered.

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
59	M. E. R.....	F.....	March 24th, 1888.....	June 13th, 1888.....	Recovered.
60	F. A. D.....	F.....	November 6th, 1886.....	" 16th, ".....	"
61	H. M.....	M.....	April 26th, 1888.....	" 18th, ".....	Improved.
62	F. V.....	M.....	April 21st, 1888.....	" 20th, ".....	Recovered.
63	W. B.....	M.....	November 2nd, 1887.....	" 21st, ".....	"
64	L. McC.....	M.....	March 19th, 1888.....	" 22nd, ".....	Unimproved.
65	E. R.....	F.....	February 28th, 1888.....	" 29th, ".....	Recovered.
66	A. H. A.....	M.....	December 28th, 1887.....	July 23rd, ".....	Improved.
67	J. D.....	M.....	November 17th, 1887.....	" 25th, ".....	Unimproved.
68	A. F. McK.....	M.....	June 1st, 1888.....	" 25th, ".....	"
69	B. McC.....	F.....	April 7th, 1884.....	" 27th, ".....	Improved.
70	M. J. L.....	F.....	April 21st, 1888.....	August 4th, ".....	Recovered.
71	E. D.....	F.....	June 13th, 1888.....	" 8th, ".....	Improved.
72	W. R.....	M.....	June 9th, 1888.....	" 11th, ".....	Recovered.
73	W. J. B.....	M.....	August 9th, 1888.....	" 16th, ".....	Unimproved.
74	R. McN.....	M.....	August 26th, 1887.....	" 23rd, ".....	Recovered.
75	H. C. H.....	F.....	July 27th, 1888.....	" 23rd, ".....	"
76	R. G.....	M.....	October 30th, 1882.....	" 25th, ".....	"
77	W. J.....	M.....	June 23rd, 1888.....	" 27th, ".....	"
78	D. D.....	M.....	May 6th, 1887.....	" 31st, ".....	"
79	E. B.....	F.....	October 19th, 1887.....	September 6th, ".....	"
80	F. C.....	M.....	August 22nd, 1888.....	" 12th, ".....	"
81	E. S.....	M.....	June 1st, 1888.....	" 22nd, ".....	"
82	R. McD.....	F.....	June 30th, 1886.....	" 22nd, ".....	Unimproved.
83	J. R.....	M.....	April 17th, 1888.....	" 24th, ".....	Recovered.
84	M. M.....	M.....	September 7th, 1888.....	" 27th, ".....	"
85	T. J. G.....	M.....	December 30th, 1887.....	" 29th, ".....	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	A. G.	F.	35	October 1, 1887. ....	.....	5	6	Paresis.
2	M. S.	F.	59	" 18, "	2	4	10	Marasmus.
3	H. B.	M.	35	" 25, " ....	.....	.....	8	Exhaustion of Mania.
4	J. M.	M.	72	" 29, " ....	.....	2	5	Senile Decay.
5	J. P.	M.	40	" 31, "	1	1	2	Paresis.
6	J. McL.	M.	70	November 3, "	8	10	24	Senile Decay.
7	D. A. B.	M.	38	" 15, " ....	.....	.....	1	Exhaustion of Mania.
8	M. D.	M.	65	" 17, "	5	.....	12	Cerebral Apoplexy.
9	M. B.	F.	39	" 30, "	9	2	29	Phthisis.
10	G. G.	M.	45	January 9, 1888. ....	.....	.....	11	Exhaust'n of Melancholia
11	P. C. McC.	M.	73	" 27, "	9	6	30	Marasmus.
12	H. C. M.	M.	36	" 30, "	3	4	15	Phthisis.
13	A. McD.	M.	59	February 3, "	4	4	19	Marasmus.
14	J. McN.	M.	25	" 4, "	2	8	12	Cardiac Disease.
15	C. G. B.	M.	26	March 5, " ....	.....	3	12	Exhaustion of Mania.
16	B. R.	F.	46	" 20, "	19	1	5	Gastric Ulcer.
17	W. H. G.	M.	39	" 27, "	16	1	.....	Cardiac Disease.
18	H. E. B.	M.	36	April 6, "	3	11	16	Enterocolitis.
19	J. F.	M.	71	" 9, "	38	11	21	Senile Gangrene.
20	C. C.	F.	49	" 13, "	1	8	24	Cardiac Disease.
21	J. H.	M.	45	" 14, " ....	.....	.....	7	Enterocolitis.
22	G. M.	M.	54	" 18, "	1	6	20	Paresis.
23	A. B.	F.	68	" 25, "	2	5	2	Senile Decay.
24	J. S.	M.	78	" 26, "	27	10	7	Cerebral Apoplexy.
25	E. H.	F.	63	May 25, "	2	7	19	Marasmus.
26	J. B.	M.	70	June 10, "	13	7	20	Cerebral Apoplexy.
27	J. R. E.	M.	29	" 12, "	1	1	2	Paresis.
28	G. M.	M.	45	" 15, " ....	.....	.....	2	Pulmonary Eruptysema.
29	M. E.	F.	56	" 17, "	18	4	2	Cardiac Disease.
30	D. A. F.	M.	47	" 27, " ....	.....	7	25	Paresis.
31	J. W.	F.	57	July 1, "	11	5	28	Marasmus.
32	M. W.	F.	24	" 22, "	1	3	4	Cardiac Disease.
33	L. P.	M.	33	August 1, "	10	3	10	Paralysis.
34	J. H.	M.	80	" 4, "	8	6	16	Suicide.
35	M. F.	F.	30	" 9, "	2	2	20	Phthisis.
36	M. P.	F.	38	" 13, "	6	11	19	General Exhaustion.
37	E. M. M.	F.	31	" 26, "	2	11	7	Phthisis.
38	J. M.	M.	38	" 31, "	4	1	22	Phthisis.
39	G. B.	M.	38	September 1, "	17	7	20	Phthisis.
40	J. W.	M.	42	" 5, " ....	.....	.....	9	Exhaustion of Mania.
41	M. J. O'H.	F.	28	" 5, "	6	4	7	Phthisis.
42	P. C.	M.	68	" 15, "	3	3	2	Marasmus.
43	W. J. McA.	M.	39	" 10, "	1	8	30	Phthisis.
44	S. M. R.	F.	28	" 16, " ....	.....	1	15	Marasmus.
45	G. V. H.	M.	19	" 17, "	1	7	15	Diarrhoea.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents	1		1	2		2	3
Architects				1		1	1
Actors	1		1		1	1	2
Artists	1		1				1
Book-keepers	1		1	24		24	25
Bakers				17		17	17
Bricklayers				1		1	1
Butchers	1		1	19		19	20
Blacksmiths	1		1	41		41	42
Brewers				10		10	10
Builders				3		3	3
Barbers				2		2	2
Barristers. (See <i>Lawyers</i>).							
Bookbinders		1	1		1	1	2
Brickmakers				3		3	3
Bridgetenders				1		1	1
Brakesmen				1		1	1
Commercial travellers				10		10	10
Cabinetmakers	1		1	4		4	5
Coopers	1		1	15		15	16
Carpenters				134		134	134
Clerks	9		9	133	1	134	143
Clergymen	1		1	29		29	30
Carriagemakers				2		2	2
Cooks		1	1	1	6	7	8
Captains of steamboats	1		1	1		1	2
Cigarmakers				6		6	6
Customhouse Officers				3		3	3
Coachmen				1		1	1
Civil Servants	1		1	4		4	5
Clock Cleaners				1		1	1
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		11	11	5	927	932	943
Dressmakers		1	1		6	6	7
Druggists	1		1	13		13	14
Doctors. (See <i>Physicians</i>).							
Engineers	1		1	19		19	20
Editors				3		3	3
Farmers	19		19	912	27	939	958
Fishermen				1		1	1
Founders	1		1				1
Farmer's Daughters		2	2		9	9	11
Gardeners	1		1	7		7	8
Grocers	1		1	7	1	8	9
Gentlemen	1		1	27		27	28
Glovemakers					1	1	1
Gunsmiths				1		1	1
Hostlers				2		2	2
Hunters				1		1	1
Harnessmakers	1		1	9		9	10
Housekeepers		6	6		306	306	312
Hackdrivers				2		2	2
Innkeepers	1		1	7		7	8
Ironmongers				1		1	1
Jewellers				6		6	6
Janitors				1		1	1

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Labourers.....	16		16	741	1	742	758
Laundresses.....					2	2	2
Ladies.....		8	8		57	57	65
Lawyers.....	1		1	18		18	19
Lumbermen.....				1		1	1
Milliners.....					23	23	23
Masons.....				44		44	44
Machinists.....				15		15	15
Millers.....	1		1	27		27	28
Moulders.....				19		19	19
Merchants.....	2		2	92		92	94
Mechanics.....				25		25	25
Music teachers.....				7	6	13	13
No occupation.....	5	6	11	111	288	399	410
Nurses.....					7	7	7
Not stated.....	1	2	3	197	305	502	505
Organbuilders.....				1		1	1
Other occupations.....	3	2	5	55	15	70	75
Professors of music. (See <i>Music Teachers</i>). Pensioners.....				1		1	1
Photographers.....				5		5	5
Prostitutes.....					1	1	1
Painters.....				33		33	33
Printers.....	1		1	23		23	24
Peddlers.....	1		1	16		16	17
Physicians.....	2		2	18		18	20
Plumbers.....				3		3	3
Railway foremen.....	1		1	3		3	4
Railway conductors.....	1		1	1		1	2
Spinsters.....		1	1		136	136	137
Sailors.....				24		24	24
Students.....				20	4	24	24
Sisters of charity.....					1	1	1
Saddlers.....				1		1	1
Shoemakers.....	1	1	2	75	1	76	78
Seamstresses.....					80	80	80
Soldiers.....				7		7	7
Salesmen.....				3	1	4	4
Surveyors.....				2		2	2
Sail and tentmakers.....				1		1	1
Shopkeepers.....	1		1	4	2	6	7
Teachers.....	1	2	3	51	63	114	117
Tinsmiths.....	1		1	12		12	13
Tavernkeepers. (See <i>Innkeepers</i>). Tailors.....	1		1	70	1	71	72
Teamsters.....				5		5	5
Woodworkers.....				1		1	1
Weavers.....		1	1	12	2	14	15
Wheelwrights.....				1		1	1
Wives.....		33	33		668	668	701
Unknown or other employments.....				4	7	11	11
Total.....	87	78	165	3243	2957	6200	6365

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing Causes of Insanity during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1888.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	1	4	5	3	3	6
Religious excitement				1	3	4
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	1		1	4	1	5
Love affairs, including seduction		3	3	1	5	6
Mental anxiety, "worry"	1	1	2	4	4	8
Frigit and nervous shocks				2	4	6
PHYSICAL.						
Chloral habit		2	2	1	2	3
Intemperance in drink	7		7	9	1	10
Intemperance, sexual	1	1	2	4		4
Veneral disease	1		1			
Self-abuse, sexual	16		16	15	1	16
Over-work	3	1	4	1	3	4
Sunstroke	3		3			
Accident or injury	4	2	6		1	1
Pregnancy		1	1			
Puerperal		5	5		6	6
Lactation					1	1
Puberty and change of life		3	3		4	4
Uterine disorders		3	3		4	4
Brain disease, with general paralysis	2		2	6		6
Brain disease, with epilepsy	1	2	3	2	2	4
Other forms of brain disease	3	1	4	3	1	4
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	1	2	3	6	3	9
Fevers		1	1	2	6	8
HEREDITARY.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	4	10	14			
With other combined cause not ascertained	12	16	28			
Unknown	26	20	46	23	23	46
Total	87	78	165	87	78	165

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Results.
6091	M.	J. T.	October 24th, 1887....	One month	Discharged.
6172	M.	J. B. W.	December 2nd, "	"	"
6219	F.	S. W.	February 21st, 1888....	"	"
6131	F.	M. E.	March 29th, " ..	Ten days	"
5973	F.	A. C.	" 29th, "	One month ..	"
6250	M.	F. F. D.	April 12th, "	"	"
6251	F. . . .	E. R.	June 11th, "	"	"
6206	F.	E. B.	" 16th, "	"	Returned 12th July.
6279	F.	M. J. L.	July 28th, "	"	Discharged.
6300	M.	A. J. N.	August 1st, "	"	Returned 2nd August.
6093	M.	W. J. McA. .	September 10th, "	"	Died on way home.
6210	F.	K. H. M.	" 22nd, "	"	Leave not expired.

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	12
Discharged, recovered	3	5	8	.....	.....	.....
Died before expiration of leave	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Asylum.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1888 .....	.....	1	1	5	7	12

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the Ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

AGES.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years.....	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 20 " 25 "	10	8	18	1	3	4	.....	1	1
" 25 " 30 "	15	9	24	4	6	10	3	2	5
" 30 " 35 "	7	10	17	1	5	6	1	2	3
" 35 " 40 "	7	10	17	1	3	4	8	3	11
" 40 " 45 "	9	13	22	5	2	7	2	.....	2
" 45 " 50 "	13	7	20	5	4	9	4	2	6
" 50 " 55 "	7	3	10	4	2	6	1	.....	1
" 55 " 60 "	4	6	10	5	2	7	1	3	4
" 60 " 65 "	6	4	10	1	2	3	.....	1	1
" 65 " 70 "	3	2	5	1	.....	1	2	1	3
" 70 " 75 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
" 75 " 80 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 80 " 85 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 85 " 90 " ....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	86	74	160	28	29	57	30	15	45

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Not stated in Schedule.....	5				
Under 1 month.....	42	13	8	1	1
From 1 to 2 months.....	17	27	7	3	1
" 2 " 3 ".....	7	11	8	1	
" 3 " 4 ".....	7	9	4	2	1
" 4 " 5 ".....	8	12	5	2	2
" 5 " 6 ".....	5	11	6		1
" 6 " 7 ".....	9	7	3	2	1
" 7 " 8 ".....	2	4	1	1	
" 8 " 9 ".....	1	3	1		1
" 9 " 10 ".....	2	2	1		
" 10 " 11 ".....	7	7	2		
" 11 " 12 ".....	3	5	1		
" 12 " 18 ".....	13	25	4		1
" 18 months to 2 years.....	4	18	2	1	
" 2 to 3 years.....	8	53	1	2	1
" 3 " 4 ".....	5	24	1		
" 4 " 5 ".....	4	40	1	1	
" 5 " 6 ".....	2	37	1		
" 6 " 7 ".....	1	31			
" 7 " 8 ".....	3	16			
" 8 " 9 ".....	2	23			
" 9 " 10 ".....	1	21			
" 10 " 15 ".....	4	140			
" 15 " 20 ".....		72			
" 20 years and upwards.....	3	86			1
Totals.....	165	697	57	16	11

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who Worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	3	918	.....	918
Tailor's shop.....	3	923	.....	923
Shoe shop.....	2	368	.....	368
Engineer's shop	8	2278	.....	2278
Blacksmith's shop	1	300	.....	300
Mason work.....	2	346	.....	346
Repairing roads.....	3	280	.....	280
Wood yard and coal shed ..	15	1950	.....	1950
Bakery	3	908	.....	908
Laundry	4	1252	.....	1952
Dairy	6	1876	.....	1876
Butcher's shop and slaughter house.....	2	364	.....	364
Piggery.....	3	1095	.....	1095
Painting	3	330	.....	330
Farm	6	1876	.....	1876
Garden ..	18	3813	.....	3813
Grounds	10	2000	.....	2000
Stable	5	1825	.....	1825
Kitchen.....	10	3130	.....	3130
Dining rooms	40	7300	7300	14600
Officer's quarters	4	730	730	1460
Sewing rooms	25	.....	7500	7500
Knitting	17	.....	5270	5270
Spinning	2	.....	180	180
Mending	60	9000	9000	18000
Wards	114	20805	20805	41610
Halls	34	6205	6205	12410
Storeroom.....	12	1200	1200	2400
General.....	26	2400	2400	4800
Total	441	73472	60590	134062

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1888, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District.....	3	1	4
Brant.....	1	2	3
Bruce.....	1	1	2
Carleton.....	8	5	13
Dufferin.....	2	1	3
Dundas.....	1	1	2
Durham.....	15	13	28
Elgin.....	2	1	3
Essex.....	1	1	2
Frontenac.....	1	5	6
Glengarry.....	3		3
Grenville.....	3		3
Grey.....	21	14	35
Haldimand.....	1		1
Halton.....		4	4
Hastings.....	6	7	13
Huron.....	2	6	8
Kent.....	2		2
Lanark.....	3	1	4
Leeds.....	5	1	6
Lincoln.....	2	7	9
Middlesex.....	2	4	6
Muskoka District.....	2		2
Norfolk.....		2	2
Northumberland.....	15	12	27
Ontario.....	25	21	46
Oxford.....	5	4	9
Peel.....	15	14	29
Perth.....	6	1	7
Peterborough.....	14	8	22
Prescott.....	1		1
Prince Edward.....		4	4
Renfrew.....	1	2	3
Simcoe.....	7	11	18
Stormont.....	1		1
Victoria.....	10	4	14
Waterloo.....	1		1
Welland.....	1	6	7
Wellington.....	6	14	20
Wentworth.....	5	9	14
York, including Toronto.....	144	156	300
Not classed, unknown, etc.....	5	5	10
Total.....	349	348	697

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing Articles made and Repaired in Sewing Rooms during the year ending
30th September, 1888.

—	Made.	Repaired.	—	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	254	288	Quilts	239	967
Bedticks	17	660	Rugs	68	54
Carpets	30	.....	Sheets	335	752
Chemise	403	4158	Skirts	254	2094
Dresses	367	2464	Shirts	346	1730
Drawers	27	603	Stockings, pairs	209	3978
Hair mattresses .....	.....	400	Socks, pairs	600	4553
Lambrequins	14	.....	Table cloths	23	28
Mattress ticks	159	.....	Towels, roller	141	.....
Night gowns	17	436	“ dish	109	.....
Pillow cases	1136	201	Table napkins	179	.....

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing Articles made and repaired in Wards, Tailors' and Shoe Shop, during
the year ending 30th September. 1888.

Clothing.	Made.	Repaired.	Work from Wards.	Made.	Repaired and Re-made.
Coats, tweed	23	300	Hair mattresses, picked and re-made .....	.....	381
“ denim	6	.....	Pillows, picked and re-made .....	.....	12
“ corduroy	28	.....	Coats .....	.....	32
“ moleskin	2	.....	Trousers .....	.....	32
“ uniforms	25	.....	Canvas slippers	75	.....
Trousers, tweed, pairs	80	400	“ “ .....	.....	97
“ denim “	9	.....	Boots .....	.....	122
“ corduroy, “	47	.....		
“ moleskin, “	2	.....		
“ uniform, “	25	.....		
Vests	10	110			
Caps, tweed	42	.....		
<i>Cut for outside make :</i>					
Trousers	84	.....		
Coats	84	.....		
Vests	24	.....		

TABLE No. 16.

Return of Farm and Garden produce for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Asparagus.....	4600 bunches	4	184 00
Artichokes.....	60 bushels	45	27 00
Apples.....	55 barrels	1 50	82 50
do crab.....	12 bushels	75	9 00
Beet, blood.....	260 "	50	130 00
Beans.....	55 "	60	33 00
Carrots, red.....	450 "	50	225 00
Cucumbers.....	2300	2	46 00
Cauliflowers.....	3175 heads	8	254 00
Celery.....	6500 roots	6	390 00
Currants.....	250 quarts	10	25 00
Cherries.....	4 bushels	1 00	4 00
Cabbage.....	17500 heads	5	875 00
Citrons.....	375	10	37 50
Corn.....	790 doz.	10	79 00
Cress.....	400 bushels	3	12 00
Capsicums.....	1 1/2 "	1 50	2 25
Grapes.....	576 lbs.	4	23 04
Gooseberries.....	550 quarts	10	55 00
Hay.....	5 tons	22 00	110 00
Lettuce.....	4600 bunches	3	138 00
Onions, green.....	7920 "	2	158 40
do ripe.....	200 bushels	1 20	240 00
Mangolds.....	250 tons	7 00	1750 00
Melons.....	50	15	7 50
Marjoram.....	15 doz. bunch.	2	3 60
Pease in pod.....	30 bushels	60	18 00
Potatoes.....	3200 "	33	1056 00
Parsley.....	250 doz. bunch.	24	60 00
Parsnips.....	700 bushels	50	350 00
Radishes.....	1000 bunches	4	40 00
Raspberries.....	275 quarts	10	27 50
Rhubarb.....	5000 bunches	4	200 00
Strawberries.....	535 quarts	7	37 45
Salsify.....	42 bushels	45	18 90
Spinach.....	200 "	40	80 00
Savory.....	100 bunches	2	2 00
Sage, Mint and Thyme.....	49 doz. bunch.	24	11 76
Sprouts, Brussels.....	50 stalks	25	12 50
Squash and Pumpkins.....	490	7	34 30
Tomatoes.....	295 bushels	60	177 00
Turnips.....	400 "	40	160 00
Vegetable marrow.....	400	5	20 00
Flower seeds.....			43 00
do plants.....			957 00
Eggs from hennery.....	473 doz.	18	85 14
Milk.....	20835 gals.	24	5000 00
Calves sold.....	9	75	6 75
Hogs sold, profit by feed.....			1105 78
do killed for consumption.....	5854 lbs.		280 14
Western corn and grasses.....	390 loads	1 00	390 00
Total.....			16014 01
<i>Return of Produce produced by the "Mimico" Farm attached to the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, for the year ending 30th September, 1888 :</i>			
Hay.....	35 tons	22 00	770 00
Straw.....	30 "	12 00	360 00
Oats.....	1100 bushels	38	418 00
Potatoes.....	500 "	33	165 00
Wheat.....	20 "	1 00	20 00
Total.....			1733 00

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.

OCTOBER 1st, 1888.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario :

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the Seventeenth Annual Report of this Asylum.

There were in residence at this Asylum on the first day of October, 1887, 917 patients, of whom 461 were men and 456 women. In the course of the twelve months that have since elapsed there have been admitted into the Asylum 117 patients, of whom 61 were men and 56 were women, making the total number of patients under treatment during the year 1,034—522 men and 512 women.

Of these patients 40 have been discharged—23 men and 17 women ; 39 have died—22 men and 17 women ; 41 have been transferred to other Asylums—20 men and 21 women ; one man has been written off eloped ; leaving in residence at present 913 patients—456 men and 457 women.

Of the 40 patients discharged, 21—12 men and 9 women—were discharged recovered ; 15—8 men and 7 women—were discharged improved ; and 4—3 men and 1 woman—were discharged unimproved.

The number of patients discharged recovered and improved was 36, or 30.77 per cent. of the admissions. The recovery rate is low because a large number of the admissions were made at the very end of the year, after transferring on the third of August 40 patients to Hamilton Asylum.

The average recovery rate since the opening of the Asylum down to date, including those discharged improved, has been 41.62.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 1,034, and the number of deaths 39 ; so that the death-rate was 3.77. The deaths were all from natural and unpreventable causes, there being no deaths during the year from either homicide, suicide or accident.

The average death rate since the opening of the Asylum has been 4.77.

Fire.

As I sat in my office about 9 a.m., 2nd December, 1887, Annie Fuke, a laundry maid, opened the office door and called out, "The Asylum is all on fire!" then ran away as fast as she could. I stepped out and found the fire was in the laundry upstairs. Immense volumes of smoke were rolling out of this part of the building through the windows and under the eaves, and here and there tongues of flame shot out. My first feeling was astonishment that the fire should have made such headway in an occupied part of the building without being sooner discovered. A northerly wind drove the smoke toward the main Asylum, filling all the yard from centre building to west boiler house. For a short time I thought the main building in great danger. I sent orders at once to remove the patients (both sides) to the C. D. halls where they would be safe in any event. Sent a message to yourself and to London fire brigade. Meanwhile the engineer was preparing to throw water on the fire from the west boiler house, and Dr. Robinson was already inside the burning laundry with a chemical engine ; the latter would, undoubtedly, have done good work upon the fire but almost as soon as he began to play upon it the hose burst. He got the second chemical engine from the amusement room flat, the hose of that after being used a short time broke in two places.

I ascertained as soon as possible that no patient or other person was in danger of being burned. A woman (patient) was missing, and for a short time she was thought to be in the burning laundry, but it was soon found that she was safe. The engineer began throwing water a few minutes after 9 o'clock, and was gradually mastering the fire when about 9.30 the city firemen arrived and helped us until the fire was got well under, about noon.

Very soon after 9 o'clock, not feeling sure that the main building could be saved by direct action upon the fire I set a number of men, including the carpenters, to work to break the connection between the main building and the rear extension by tearing the roof and ceiling off the rear passage way.

The Asylum employees worked admirably at the fire, engineers, carpenters, the butcher, baker, attendants and others, all without exception did their best. Every one was cool and collected, and the work of fighting the fire and taking precautionary measures went on almost as quietly as our every day routine of duty.

When the alarm was given Dr. Beemer was in his office at the north building; he at once sent for Mr. Flynn (his chief attendant), told him to put each ward of the north building in charge of one attendant and take the rest of his attendants down to the fire. Dr. Beemer then came down at once himself and reported to me; he rendered good service conveying orders and seeing them carried out. Dr. Forster was also on the ground from the first and made himself very useful.

Origin of the Fire.

The fire started in the drying-room and must have been smoldering a long time, perhaps all night. The carpenter was in the drying-room that morning at forty minutes after eight. While there he pulled out five or six horses of the drier. At fifty minutes after eight he left the laundry and went to the carpenter shop. Up to that time no one had seen any sign of fire, but a few minutes before nine Annie Fuke opened the door between the room in the laundry in which she was working and the drying-room, and the latter was then almost full of smoke and fire. About the same time (a very few minutes before nine or nine o'clock) the Asylum farmer looking from the north saw flame issuing from the north-east corner of the laundry building, just under the roof. The presumption is that a mass of inflammable material (perhaps cotton clothing) had been smoldering in the drying-room perhaps all night, and that when the carpenter pulled out the horses at 8.45 or 8.50, he by so doing let in air, and immediately thereafter the slowly burning mass burst into flame.

Reconstruction.

We at once went to work and constructed a new laundry, using the engineer's shop and the end of a coal shed for the purpose—joining these by a broad passage way. Our new laundry is now more commodious and convenient than that which was burned, and in case of another fire in the drying-room no harm can come to any part of the Asylum except the laundry itself.

The burned building is in process of being rebuilt by the Public Works Department. The new structure will be somewhat larger than the old which was burned. The ground floor will be divided into kitchen, pantries and work-rooms, the first floor will be an amusement hall—an improvement that has been greatly needed for some years back, as the old amusement hall has become altogether too small for our greatly increased number of patients, besides being difficult of access and impossible of egress in case of fire.

Besides replacing the burned building, the Public Works Department is putting in a system of fire protection—of this I shall write more at length next year.

Repairs, Renewals, etc., of the year.

Over and above the infinitesimal number of every day small repairs and renewals, we have done the undermentioned work during the year:

1. In my last year's report I mentioned that we were then in the act of renewing the basement floor of the north building. We finished that job in November.
2. Where the steam pipes were taken from around the walls in the dormitories of the men's wing of the main Asylum, we bricked up the recess in the wall and put on two thousand three hundred feet of base.

3. We laid ten thousand feet of flooring in the main Asylum.
4. After the fire, besides the work that was done by men specially employed, the Asylum mechanics did many weeks' work clearing away the rubbish, flooring and fitting up the new laundry and arranging a temporary kitchen.
5. We fitted up part of the old burned laundry for an engineer's shop.
6. Built a small addition to Bursar's house.
7. Made two large cupboards, fitted with pigeon holes for papers, for Bursar's office.
8. Put in new sewer to east and north cottages (the old one was stopped up), ran the new one in a straight line to its outlet, thus getting a better fall.
9. Carted away the terrace from front and ends of north building, and used the earth to raise the main avenue leading to Asylum up to the level of the railway (O.P.R.) which crosses it.
10. Pointed up newly exposed stonework, *i.e.*, the foundation walls of north building exposed, by removing earth, as mentioned in preceding paragraph.
11. We have taken down and remade over 600 yards of new ceilings.
12. Made an additional book-case for patients' library.
13. Also an additional book-case for Asylum Psychological library in Medical Superintendent's office.
14. Made two large desks for the Asylum registers, etc., for Physicians' office, main asylum.
15. Built new steps at front door of north building, the old were rotten and too short anyway, after the terrace was taken away.
16. Made a wardrobe for north building.
17. Built a large refrigerator for north building.
18. Fitted up east and west cottages with pipes and radiators.
19. Fitted up a drinking fountain at the door of the amusement room.
20. Took out, completely refitted, and again set up the main pump of the Asylum, which gave out last March.
21. Reconstructed, refloored with cement, and refitted the closets and washrooms in 1, 2, 3, 4, C. D.
22. Dug up and relaid gas main to Medical Superintendent's house. The old one had rusted through and was leaking.
23. Repaired and fitted up a chemical engine, broken at the time of the fire.
24. Took the old fountain from the cottage grounds, where it was never seen, and set it up in front of the north building and rearranged the grounds about it.
25. Refitted east cottage sink with new pipes and ventilator.
26. Carried steam from east boiler house to kitchen and laundry so as to use steam from there while rebricking laundry boilers and while new kitchen being built.
27. We have overhauled our fire apparatus and put it into as good order as possible, but the hose and chemicals (for chemical engines) asked for 3rd May last have never been allowed. When the new water pipes, for fire purposes, are down (they are now being laid) and we are provided with hose for them, we shall be in a better position than ever before to fight a fire should we have the misfortune to have another.
28. We refitted, plastered and painted the office in the store.
29. Refloored with concrete and refitted dairy.
30. Made cupboards for plasterers', painters' and butcher's shops.
31. Straightened up and repaired 2,800 feet of main (*i.e.* outside) fence.

32. Repaired, lowered and straightened 1,200 other feet of the same fence.
33. Put up 550 feet of new fence along west side of the garden.
34. Reshingled Asylum house opposite front gate.
35. Built coal sheds at front and side lodges, at farmer's house and in rear of main Asylum.
36. Refloored the root-house with cedar block pavement—the old floor had rotted out.
37. Made eight tables for east cottage.
38. Raised the floor of the west cottage and put new joists under it ; the old joists had rotted away and the floor had sunk.

Alterations and Renewals recommended.

1. If an addition large enough for a kitchen below and storeroom above, which would cost less than five hundred dollars were made to the north cottage, we could accommodate in that cottage twelve additional patients, and at the same time get rid of the heat and steam from the kitchen range which at present make the cottage uncomfortable in hot weather.

2. For the sake of economy as well as comfort the Medical Superintendent's house should be heated with hot water.

3. We have rearranged the steam heating of the west wing of the main Asylum, and during the coming year we hope to be allowed material for the east wing.

4. A coal shed similar in all respects to those at the north and east cottage has long been promised and is urgently needed at the west cottage.

Disuse of Restraint.

Under this head there is nothing new to say ; you will please consider that what was written in my last annual report is repeated here ; it is still true.

Employment of Patients.

At the close of an excellent paper on this subject, Dr. Horace Wardner, of the Anna Asylum, Illinois, sums up as follows :

1. "Occupation is one of the best therapeutic agents in the treatment of insanity especially during convalescence.

2. "It is of the greatest value in diverting the chronic insane from their fixed delusions, and turning their thoughts into healthier channels.

3. "It is the treatment most favorable to a readjustment and equilibrium of mental forces, from the wreck of acute mania, in which the mind is only partially, destroyed.

4. "It is applicable to the treatment of nearly all cases of insanity, but its use requires good judgment, more especially in the acute forms of mania.

5. "It should be considered an essential element in the organisation and administration of hospitals for the insane."

For the last few years with an average resident population of nearly 900 patients, I have had more than 800 employed each working day at some kind of useful labor, and I am able to endorse fully the above conclusions. I believe that some regular and suitable occupation (adapted to the mental and physical condition of the patient) is the best of all therapeutic agents at our command in the treatment of insanity. Amuse

ment is valuable. Feeding (upon which Clouston insists so continually) is very valuable. So called "medical treatment" by drugs has a certain value in some cases (though after an examination of all the asylums in the civilized world Dr. Tucker concludes—see "Lunacy in Many Lands," p. 1562—that "the proportion of recoveries is not altered by it"); but undoubtedly occupation adapted to the habits and condition of the patient is the most valuable of all curative agents.

Amusements during the year.

The yearly supply of amusements in an institution of this kind is as important and needs as close looking after as any other part of the management. It is a great gratification to me to be able to say that the new hall now in process of building will enable me to supply more and better amusements than ever before, and a larger number of the patients will be able to participate in them. On this subject I shall be in a better position to speak next year than this. During the year just closed we have had fully the old supply of amusements, and in certain directions we have done better than ever before. We have had, as usual, cards, draughts, dominoes, chess, bagatelle, billiards, backgammon, reading—our library was considerably enlarged last year, and we have an excellent and large collection of books besides papers and magazines—music, walking in the grounds, cricket and croquet. Besides these we have had :

1. Two dances every week, from the end of October to the beginning of April, instead of one a week as in all former years.
2. Weekly entertainments from first of November to the end of March.
3. Sleighing, for female patients, when roads good and horses can be spared for the purpose.
4. Seventy-one patients were sent to the Western Fair held here last month.
5. A series of band concerts by our own band, on the lawn in front of main Asylum building during the summer months.

The weekly entertainments of the year were as follows :

- (a) Variety entertainment, by A. Bremner, assisted by city friends.
- (b) A concert by a number of friends of Dr. Sippi.
- (c) A concert by children belonging to Young Liberal Club.
- (d) A concert by London South band.
- (e) "An Irish Engagement," by the Asylum Dramatic Company.
- (f) Entertainment by Asylum Minstrel Troupe.
- (g) Entertainment by "Young Liberal Minstrels."
- (h) Variety Entertainment by Fred. Saunders and others.
- (i) Concert by W. J. Crone and others.
- (j) Concert by Christ Church Choir.
- (k) Concert by children of Queen's Avenue Church, under the management of D. C. Hardy.
- (l) "The Irishman in London," by Asylum Dramatic Company.
- (m) Concert by choir of King Street Presbyterian Church.
- (n) Entertainment by Asylum Minstrel troupe.
- (o) Concert by Dr. and Geo. Sippi and friends.

Besides the above we made a new departure this year by inaugurating the "Asylum Annual Athletic Sports." We had athletic sports twice in the course of the summer

for practice and training as well as for the pleasure of the patients, and wound up the season on 14th of September with our "Grand Annual Athletic Sports." On this occasion a large number of prizes—many of them of some value—were given. The sports occupied a long half day. Many patients took part in them, quite a few of them winning prizes. The large grounds in front of the north building where they were held were full of patients looking on and taking a keen interest in the contests. The following is the programme of the sports and prizes :

1. Race for unmarried male employés, 100 yards. 1st prize, valise ; 2nd, comb and brush ; 3rd, inkstand.
2. Hop, step and jump. 1st, silver medal ; 2nd, pipe and case ; 3rd, penknife.
3. Race for women patients. 1st, woolen shawl ; 2nd, silk handkerchief.
4. Two hundred yard race, open to all. 1st, silk umbrella ; 2nd, lamp ; 3rd, a jar of cut tobacco.
5. Vaulting with pole. 1st, hat ; 2nd, pipe and case ; 3rd, 50c.
6. Highland Fling. 1st, silver medal ; 2nd, silver medal ; 3rd, pair cuff buttons.
7. Two hundred yard race, open to men patients only. 1st, concertina ; 2nd, violin ; 3rd, 75c.
8. Running high jump. 1st, hat ; 2nd, fur cap ; 3rd, 50c.
9. Sailor's hornpipe. 1st, silver medal ; 2nd, set gold sleeve buttons ; 3rd, penknife.
10. One hundred yard race, women employés. 1st, Inspector's prize, a leather Gladstone bag ; 2nd, hand mirror ; 3rd, box of stationery.
11. Wheelbarrow race, 200 yards. 1st, case of marmalade ; 2nd, tin of T. & B. tobacco ; 3rd, 50c.
12. Sack race, 50 yards. 1st, toilet set ; 2nd, lamp ; 3rd, 50c.
13. Throwing light hammer. 1st, 1 doz. teaspoons ; 2nd, bird cage.
14. Three-legged race, 50 yards. 1st, two silk handkerchiefs ; 2nd, two silk scarfs ; 3rd, \$1.
15. One hundred yard race, married employés. 1st, Medical Superintendent's prize, one sovereign ; 2nd, carving knife and fork ; 3rd, inkstand.
16. Orange and spoon race, 200 yards, for women employés. 1st, workbox ; 2nd, album ; 3rd, box of stationery.
17. Obstacle race. 1st, hairbrush and comb ; 2nd, bottle of perfume ; 3rd, 50c.
18. Postman's race. Prize, a clock.
19. Catching greased pig, open to all, winner to keep the pig.
20. Basket of tea, to be awarded the best looking old lady on the ground.
21. Tug of war between city police and Asylum employés. Winning team to get 50c. each.

The following gentlemen acted as a committee of management, viz.:—Dr. Beemer, Dr. Sippi, George Angus, George Rennie, Thos. Flynn, Richard Heighway, and Wm. Gall.

Prizes were given by the undermentioned city firms:—C. S. Hyman & Co. ; Robinson, Little & Co. ; J. Green & Co. ; Elliott Bros. ; Jas. Reid & Co. ; J. Marshall & Co. ; Marshall Bros. ; Struthers, Anderson & Co. ; C. F. Colwell ; R. Lewis ; Reid Bros. ; W. T. Strong ; Harkness & Co. ; M. Masuret & Co. ; N. F. Yeo ; J. Cowan & Co. ; F. Birtwhistle ; J. & J. A. Stevenson ; G. Heaman ; Jones & Wall ; H. C. Smyth ; Wm. Allister ; R. Quick ; John Purdom ; P. O'Byrne ; J. Darch & Son ; J. I. Anderson & Co. ; A. M. Hamilton ; *Advertiser* Printing Co.

All went off well, and our first "Annual Athletic Sports" was pronounced by everyone a complete success.

Alcohol.

This Asylum has now been occupied seventeen full years, besides the piece of a year from November, 1870, to 30th September, 1871. During these seventeen years an immense experiment has been made in the use and disuse of alcohol. Beginning with the first full year of occupation, namely, the year 1872, for five years—1872-1876—both years inclusive, alcoholic stimulants were used at the rate of \$3.50 worth per patient per annum. During those five years 1,068 patients were treated at the Asylum. For the next five years, from 1877 to 1881, both years inclusive, there was used at the London Asylum instead of \$3.50 worth per patient per annum exactly one hundredth part of that amount, namely, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents worth per patient per annum. The total number of patients under treatment during this period of five years was 1,440. I did not suppose that $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents worth per patient per annum could do any great amount of harm, but I concluded, after a time, that certainly it was doing no good, and I made up my mind that I would give no alcohol in any shape or quantity and so give total abstinence, as applied to the inmates of an asylum, a fair trial. I therefore, at the end of September, 1881, discontinued the small quantity of alcohol that I was using and gave absolutely none. For seven years now—from 1st October, 1882, to 30th September, 1888, we have not given at this asylum one drop of alcohol in any shape; nor have we given anything to take the place of the disused alcohol; we have simply dropped and abandoned it. During those seven years we have had in the Asylum under treatment 1,752 patients. What now has been the result, 1st on the death-rate, 2nd on the recovery rate?

The death-rate for the five years 1872-6—during which alcohol was given at the rate of \$3.50 per patient per annum was (taking the average of the five years) 5.5 per cent.

Reckoning the same way the death-rate for the next five years—1877-81—during which alcohol was given at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents worth per patient per annum, was, taking the average of the five years as before, 4.5 per cent. per annum—just 1 per cent. per annum less than during the first five years.

Then for the next seven years—1882-8—during which absolutely no alcohol was given, the death-rate was, reckoning exactly the same way as before, 4.3 per cent. per annum, .2 per cent. per annum less than when $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents worth of alcohol per patient per annum was given.

I think these figures are remarkable. Not only speaking generally was there a fall in the death-rate with the discontinuance of the alcohol, but the fall corresponded exactly with the decrease, so that when we dropped from \$3.50 worth per patient per annum to $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents worth, the death-rate fell from 5.5 to 4.5, an immense difference, whereas when we reduced the alcohol from $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents worth per patient per annum to nothing (a very much smaller drop) the death-rate fell merely from 4.5 to 4.3, a correspondingly trifling difference. If this is not a case of cause and effect it looks extremely like one. It is at least a most remarkable coincidence.

Now as to the recovery rate. During the five years, 1872-76, when \$3.50 worth of alcoholic stimulants per patient per annum was being given, the recovery rate—including patients discharged improved—and reckoned upon the admissions year by year, was on the average 40.19 per cent. That is, for every hundred new patients received 40.19 patients were discharged during the year either recovered or improved.

During the next five years—1877-81—when $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents worth of alcoholic stimulants per patient per annum was being given, the recovery rate, reckoned exactly the same way, was 41.29 per cent. of the admissions.

Then during the last seven years—1882-88—no alcohol in any form being given, the recovery rate has been on the average, reckoned the same way as before, 43.37 per cent. upon the admissions.

So that using much alcohol, little alcohol and no alcohol it rose first from 40.19 per cent. to 41.29 per cent., and then from the latter figure to 43.37 per cent.

In tabular form the above may be expressed as follows :

Years.	Total number of patients under treatment during the period.	Average number of patients under treatment during the period.	Value of alcoholic stimulants used per patient per annum.	Average death-rate.	Average recovery rate.
1872-1876	1068	555	\$3 50	5.5	40.19
1877-1881	1440	711	0 3½	4.5	41.29
1882-1888	1752	905	.....	4.3	43.37

The rise in the recovery rate also may be (as doubtless the friends of alcohol will say it was) a chance coincidence, but it scarcely looks like one to me ; it looks to me more like a case of cause and effect ; indeed it seems certain that the fact of the death-rate and the recovery rate both following in such a strikingly exact manner, the alterations in the amount of alcohol used could not possibly have been simply fortuitous. It is as good as certain that the alcohol increased the death-rate and stood in the way of recoveries. Neither is this an isolated case, though it is of course the one I know most about ; but there are other asylums besides London where alcoholic stimulants have been or are being left off, and as far as I know or have heard their experience tallies with mine.

It seems then that in asylum practice alcohol is not only not useful but that it is absolutely harmful. But if alcohol is good for anything in any kind of sickness it should be more valuable in asylum practice than anywhere else for several reasons :

1. Because the type of disease prevailing among the inmates of asylums is largely of that peculiar adynamic class in which it has always been claimed that alcohol is especially valuable.

2. Because tubercular consumption is very common among the inmates of asylums, and alcohol is supposed to be peculiarly useful in this disease.

3. Because in asylum practice remedies of all kinds can be given with greater regularity and accuracy than in general practice, and as every one knows alcohol is the hardest of all remedies to give for any length of time in a systematic manner, the patient and his or her friends very commonly taking the matter into their own hands and regulating the quantity taken according to their own ideas.

But it seems that in asylum practice, in spite of all these apparently good reasons to the contrary, alcohol, both as an article of diet and as a medicine, is a failure.

Why should it be so ? What is the action of alcohol upon the body at large, and especially upon the great nerve centers by virtue of which it arrests the recovery of these in insanity, and instead of saving life tends to cause death ? As far as its action upon the nerve centers is concerned (which is what chiefly interests us at present), I believe it is very much as described below :

The Mode of Action of Alcohol upon the Nervous System.

The nerve molecule is the essential element of the nervous system ; it is elaborately built up of about a thousand atoms ; it is the storehouse of force of the organism.

The atoms of which the molecule is composed are loosely built out from its center and its outmost atoms are easily displaced by the impact of any force upon them. When displaced they fall in toward the center of the molecule, entering into closer chemical union with other atoms of the molecule, in this process (as in all similar chemical processes taking place either inside or outside a living organism), force is evolved.

During rest, especially during sleep, by means of matter and force introduced as food from without, the molecule is recomposed and made ready to again run down as required for the purposes of the organism, and again in running down to evolve the force needed to carry on the work of the organism.

In periods of prolonged rest, in health, especially in youth, the molecule is built up and builded out, atom piled on atom, until its outer atoms and groups of atoms become extremely unstable (like a child's house of cards built very high), and the least impinging force is sufficient to cause the fall of large numbers of atoms into new and more stable positions with a corresponding evolution of force, which flows into channels suited to the ideas and emotions excited.

But even in ordinary circumstances, a structure so elaborate and complex as is the nerve molecule is easily disarranged. When a disturbing force of any kind impinges against it, the weakest ties between its atoms and parts of atoms will give way, and a larger or smaller number of the atoms will fall into new positions.

But in building up the atoms into the complex arrangement found in the molecule force has been employed, has become latent, has been stored up. And when the atoms lapse into simpler positions, just so much force is liberated as would suffice to build them from this new position back into the old one.

In ordinary life the molecules are discharged (that is, caused to run down) by the impact against them of nerve currents carried from without along an afferent nerve or flowing outward from a higher center, the molecules being broken by the nerve current, just as the molecule of nitrate of silver (Ag. NO^3) is broken by the impact of a ray of light, or the molecule of chlorate of potassium (K Clo^3) by the impact of a heat wave.

Perhaps it would be well if the nerve molecules could only be discharged by sense impressions derived from the outer world, and by nerve currents flowing from one part to another of the nervous system. Be this as it may, there is another method by which they can be and are broken and made to yield up their stored force.

We are accustomed to look upon alcohol as a homogeneous liquid. It is nothing of the kind (there is in fact nothing in nature which corresponds with the ordinary concept of a homogeneous liquid). Alcohol is a liquid, indeed, but a liquid made up of innumerable solid bodies, each one of which is a tolerably compact mass composed of nine atoms ($\text{C}^2 \text{H}^6 \text{O}$). These nine atoms do not touch one another, or if they do only by their ends or corners, for we see that they can come much closer together than as they are arranged in the alcohol molecule, as, for instance, when they take to themselves (in combustion) more oxygen and rush into more intimate union as carbonic acid gas (CO^2) and water ($\text{H}^2 \text{O}$), giving out in the process a large volume of force. The alcohol molecule, therefore, must be conceived as a somewhat scraggy and angular body, not nearly as compact and solid as, for instance, a molecule of sulphuric ($\text{H}^2 \text{SO}^4$) or phosphoric ($\text{H}^3 \text{PO}^4$) acid, but infinitely more solid than a nerve molecule.

In size the alcohol molecule is to the nerve molecule about as 1 to 100. There is every reason to believe that when alcohol is drank, more or less of it passes as alcohol, *i.e.*, unchanged, into the substance of the brain and other nerve centers, the alcohol molecules passing in all directions between and among the nerve molecules. If it does so, the effect it must produce is obvious. The alcohol molecule is probably a thousand times as hard to break as is the nerve molecule. When, therefore, they come together, it is the old story over again of the earthenware pots and the iron pots. In the case before us, the nerve molecules are the earthenware pots, which are on all sides crushed, bruised and broken by the alcohol molecules, receiving injuries in direct proportion to the number of these last that is thrown among them.

Let us now look at this matter a little more in the concrete, and compare the effects which we see produced by alcohol in actual life with the effects above described, which are supposed to be produced by the alcohol molecules upon the nerve molecules.

We have seen that, when the outlying atoms of a nerve molecule are shaken out of place and fall in toward the center of the molecule, force is evolved. It is clear that if alcohol molecules pass among and between nerve molecules, rubbing against them, they must knock and shake the outlying atoms of these out of place. Observe now a man swallow several ounces of alcohol, and note the effect produced. His eyes brighten, his

muscles brace up, become more tense, his ideas flow, he begins to talk, perhaps sing speaks louder than usual, wants to fight, feels that he is very strong, that he can lift great weights, run very fast, jump great distances. All this (on the hypothesis) simply means that the alcohol molecules, rubbing against the nerve molecules, have caused more or less collapse of a greater or less number of these, and that in the process, as already explained, more force is being given out than is required for the purposes of the economy at the time. Let the man take no more alcohol. After a short time this extra evolution of force ceases, and he feels dull and languid. Why? Because the nerve molecules are not, until they have time to recover themselves (*i.e.*, are rebuilt) in a position to give out that constant flow of force which keeps the muscles braced up, supports the tone of the whole system, and gives rise to the feeling of *bien-être*, characteristic of vigorous health. But after a certain period of sleepiness, discomfort and languor, the nerve molecules are recomposed, rebuilt, and the man is well again.

But suppose the man does not stop at a few glasses, but goes on drinking. He becomes still more noisy, perhaps violent. The alcohol molecules becoming more and more numerous in the brain, press closer and closer upon the nerve molecules, break these down more and more—force being given out in proportion as the nerve molecules are caused to collapse.

There is of course a limit to this process. After a certain quantity of alcohol has been drank and absorbed, the nerve molecules in the higher nerve centers are broken down until no more collapse of them is possible and force ceases to be given out. When this point of intoxication is reached the man is said to be “dead drunk.” In order to recover from this condition two things are necessary—first, to remove from the brain substance the alcohol molecules which are clogging it up and preventing the restoration of the nerve molecules, and second, to reconstruct the nerve molecules. The constant inter-vascular circulation will soon accomplish the first, and the vital processes the second, if the man will only abstain for a time.

But suppose the person drinking goes beyond the limit of what is called getting “dead drunk” and drinks alcohol so copiously and so fast that before he becomes insensible—and so incapable of drinking—he has swallowed enough alcohol to paralyze not only the higher nerve centers but the lower ones also, what happens then? It is this: the nerve centers are in the manner explained first stimulated and then paralyzed in a certain order. First the centres of intellectual and emotional life are excited, then paralyzed; next the center of co-ordination suffers and the man cannot control his movements. Next, the base of the brain and cord are first stimulated and then paralyzed and the man dies, because the nerve centers of respiration being paralyzed he cannot breathe. If breathing is kept up artificially, and the quantity of alcohol taken has been sufficient, the man dies from paralysis of the nerve centers supplying the heart.

If we consider the different conditions of the system in which alcohol is ordinarily taken, and the effects produced by it in these conditions, and then apply to each the above hypothesis of the action of alcohol, we shall see that this exactly explains what actually happens in each case. For instance, people take alcohol when greatly fatigued, and we know it removes the feeling of fatigue. But what does fatigue mean? It means that in certain regions of the nervous system the nerve molecules have been called upon by a long continued strain to give out force until they have run down into a condition in which it is extremely inconvenient for them to run down any more, until they have first had an opportunity to rebuild and restore themselves during a period of quiescence. This being the case the man has for the time being run short of vitality, *i.e.*, of force. In this condition he takes a dose of alcohol; the molecules of this do for him what he could not and ought not to do for himself, they traverse in all directions the brain substance and force by their physical impact the nerve molecules to run down still more and give out force, when of themselves they would not and could not give out any more. The feeling of fatigue—the lacking force being supplied to the system—passes away and is replaced by a feeling of comfort.

The same explanation applies to using alcohol when in low spirits, when out of breath, when weakened by illness.

My contention in brief is that the alcohol molecules pass from the stomach, after being swallowed, into the circulation, are then carried by the arteries to all parts of the body. When they reach a nerve center they pass through the coats of the vessels and permeate the nerve substance, the alcohol molecules coming into direct physical contact with the nerve molecules, and the effects of alcohol which we observe in a person under its influence are simply the results of this physical impact.

The facts and the reasoning by which this proposition is established are as follows : In the first place, alcohol has been found in the brain in several instances and in considerable quantities in cases of persons who have suddenly died while under its influence. It remains to demonstrate how it produces its effects.

Common alcohol, as is well known, is not the only substance which intoxicates—that is, which being carried by the blood to the brain, at first excites then paralyzes that organ—the proof to which I have above referred is established by an examination of the whole group of intoxicants, and especially by comparing them one with another and noting the relation which exists between their chemical composition (*i. e.*, between the size of their molecules) and their effects upon a living nerve center.

The number of chemical compounds which are capable of producing effects analogous to that of common alcohol is very great. For the purpose of the present argument I shall refer only to those named in the table which follows :

No.	NAME.	FORMULA.	NO. OF ATOMS.	ATOMIC WEIGHT
1	Laughing Gas	$N^2 O$	3	44
2	Methylic Alcohol.	$C H^4 O$	6	32
3	Sulphuric Ether	$C^2 H^5 O$	8	45
4	Common Alcohol	$C^2 H^6 O$	9	46
5	Amylic Alcohol	$C^5 H^{12} O$	18	88
6	Chloroform	$C H Cl^3$	5	119.2
7	Chloral Hydrat.....	$C^2 H Cl^3 O H^2 O$	8	165.2
8	Morphia	$C^{17} H^{19} N O^3 H^2 O$	43	303
9	Strychnia	$C^{21} H^{22} N^2 O^2$	47	334

The whole group of intoxicants has this in common, that upon being taken into the body they permeate the nervous system, or a part of it ; *i. e.*, they leave the blood vessels which carry them to the nerve centers and their molecules become diffused among the nerve molecules. They all act by direct physical impact upon the nerve molecules.

Sugar ($C^{12} H^{28} O^{28}$), starch ($C^6 H^{10} O^5$), resin ($C^{44} H^{62} O^4$), and a thousand other harmless substances, would also be toxic agents and deadly poisons if their molecules could leave the vessels and pass into the substance of the nerve centers.

How is it that one molecule can pass and another cannot? This is no doubt a simple question of physics. Doubtless the size and shape (the latter quite unknown to us) determines which can pass and which cannot.

Again, every substance whose molecules pass through the coats of the vessels into the substance of the nerve centers is not an intoxicant. Sulphur (S), for instance, passes as freely through all the tissues of the body, including the nerve centers, as any of the alcohols, but produces no intoxication. The reason it does not is doubtless that being an elementary body and not a compound molecule its atom is small and smooth, and does not injure the nerve molecules as it passes between them. So water ($H^2 O$),

atomic weight 18) passes freely among the nerve molecules and does not injure them. Again the proteids, whose molecules are perhaps half as large as nerve molecules immensely larger than the atoms of any of the alcohols, pass through the coats of the vessels and come into direct contact with the nerve molecules. Why do not they break and injure these latter? The reason is: first, that they are soft like the nerve molecule itself and not hard like a morphia or alcohol molecule; and second and chiefly, that on account of the vital affinities that exist between them and the nerve molecules, they come into friendly and not hostile relations with these. But the molecules of alcohol, chloral, morphia, etc., etc., have no business among the nerve molecules, no provision is made for them there, and when they get there they are simply foreign bodies, hostile elements.

Toxic agents, therefore, are substances whose molecules can pass among the nerve molecules, but no provision being made for them and they not being wanted there and being too large, hard and angular to slip past without friction, they cannot pass among these without jostling and injuring them.

If, now, we compare the effects upon the nerve centers of the nine substances above named, viz.: laughing gas, methylic alcohol, sulphuric ether, common alcohol, amylic alcohol, chloroform, chloral hydrat, morphia and strychnia, we shall find a curious relation to exist between these effects and the size of the respective molecules.

If these toxic agents act as I have said they do, we should find that those which have large and heavy molecules would do more injury to the nerve centers upon which they act than those which have comparatively small and light molecules, that they would produce the deepest and deadliest intoxication, and that their effects upon the nerve centers would be more prolonged for two reasons: first, because being bigger and heavier they would by their impact inflict greater injury upon the nerve molecules; and second, because their size would render them more liable to stick among the nerve molecules and so by their continued presence both continue the injury they had already done and prevent the nerve molecules being restored to their normal condition.

This is exactly what we find to be the case. In every instance the larger and heavier the molecule of the toxic agent the more deadly and prolonged is the intoxication produced by its use. We will consider this proposition in detail.

1. The effects of laughing gas (N^2O , atomic weight 44) are extremely evanescent, more so than any other body on our list. There is here an apparent partial exception to the rule just laid down, for the atomic weight of this substance is 44, while the atomic weight of methylic alcohol is only 32. The explanation is that the number of atoms in a molecule of laughing gas is only three, while in a molecule of methylic alcohol there are six. A mass made up of six bodies loosely built together (as we know the atoms are in methylic alcohol) will pass through a narrow and tortuous passage with much greater difficulty than will another mass made up of three bodies, everything else being the same, since the latter would be more compact and less rough and angular; and this even if the weight of the simpler mass should be somewhat the greater. So we can readily understand why the molecules of laughing gas do less harm and remain a shorter time among the nerve molecules than do the molecules of methylic alcohol. The intoxication produced by laughing gas only continues a few minutes after the inhalation of the gas is discontinued.

2. When methylic alcohol ($\text{C H}^4\text{O}$, atomic weight 32) is drunk it produces all the effects of common alcohol, but produces these effects more rapidly. So also its effects are much more evanescent than are those of common alcohol.

3. The molecule of sulphuric ether ($\text{C}^2\text{H}^5\text{O}$, atomic weight 45) is nearly equal in weight and number of atoms as that of common alcohol. As a toxic agent it is given by inhalation, while alcohol is taken by the mouth. If allowance be made for the different mode of administration its effects are very much the same as those of common alcohol.

5. The number of atoms in a molecule of amylic alcohol ($\text{C}^5\text{H}^{12}\text{O}$, atomic weight 88) is twice as great as in a molecule of common alcohol, and its atomic weight is

almost twice as great. When swallowed in sufficient quantity, it produces a state of intoxication similar to that caused by common alcohol, but it takes longer than the latter to produce its effects. The excitation or stimulation produced by this agent soon passes off and is followed (if enough has been taken) by three stages of insensibility, ending in the profoundest narcotism. Drunkenness caused by this agent does not entirely pass away in less than from two to three days.

Comparing then these five substances, we find that the duration of the effects of each is in proportion to the number of atoms contained in their respective molecules, and therefore presumably in proportion to the resistance they meet with and the injury they inflict in passing through the brain substance and between its molecules. This will be clearly seen if the name, number of atoms, and duration of effects be thrown into a tabular form as follows :

1 L.G.....	3 Atoms.	.....	Few minutes.
2 M.A.	6 "	.....	3 to 6 hours.
3 S.E.....	8 }	.....	10 to 15 hours.
4 C.A.....	9 }	.....
5 A.A.....	18 "	.....	48 to 72 "

While the facility with which they produce intoxication and the lightness or gravity of their toxic effects also correspond with the size of the molecule causing the disturbance.

The other four substances which have been named, viz. : chloroform, chloral, morphia and strychnia do not admit of such an exact comparison, their chemical composition being diverse from that of the alcohols and from one another. The molecule of chloroform is made up of five, that of chloral of ten atoms, but in the case of each, three of these atoms are atoms of chlorine whose chemical equivalent is 35.4, and whose atom is therefore immensely heavier than an atom of any of the elements which enter into the composition of any of the alcohols above considered.

Intoxication from chloroform or chloral is at least as prolonged and deep as that from amyl alcohol.

In this connection it is necessary to remember that a drug given by inhalation acts much more speedily than the same drug taken into the stomach, so that we cannot compare the effects, for instance, of chloroform or sulphuric ether inhaled with those of chloral or common alcohol taken by the mouth. We may, however, compare chloroform inhaled with sulphuric ether inhaled—and chloral taken by the mouth with common alcohol taken the same way, and then we find that the law of which we are speaking is always observed. The effects of sulphuric ether (inhaled) are produced more rapidly and pass off in much less time than the effects of chloroform. So the effects of common alcohol (drank) are produced more rapidly and pass off more rapidly than the effects of chloral taken into the stomach.

It remains to say a few words upon the effect produced upon the nervous system by morphia and strychnia. A molecule of morphia contains 43 and one of strychnia 47 atoms. They both strictly obey the law laid down since their effects are more slowly produced, last longer, and pass off more slowly than in the case of the bodies with smaller molecules. The effect of one full dose of either of these drugs (the dose of course not being fatal) lasts several days. Strychnia, as well as morphia, is a true intoxicant, its action being precisely parallel to that of the other bodies referred to, the only difference being that it acts on the motor centers while they act first and chiefly on the centers of moral and intellectual life.

Were there space here to continue the argument it could be shown that the effect produced upon the nervous system by the long-continued habitual use of alcohol could all be explained by the supposed injury done to the nerve molecule by the alcohol molecule and by the continued (in some cases constant) presence of the latter among the former.

Religious Services.

Every Sunday during the year we have had a Protestant religious service in our chapel, all the Protestant clergymen of the city taking part in turn.

Every second Sunday we have Catholic service at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The average number of patients who attend these services is a little less than four hundred and fifty.

The services are very highly appreciated by the patients, and the clergymen conducting them, who are not paid for doing so, have my hearty thanks for their disinterested labors on behalf of the Asylum inmates.

Officers and Employés.

It gives me pleasure to be able to report that during the year just closed there have been very few discharges of employés for any kind of misconduct; that the work of the Asylum has been well done and in all respects, the interests of the Asylum well cared for by the several members of the staff, each in his or her place.

Of the medical staff, Drs. Beemer and Robinson have been here throughout the year. Dr. Simpson was ordered back to Kingston, 7th November, 1887, and the same day was succeeded by Dr. Forster (then newly appointed to the service), who has been here since, and who promises to make an efficient officer.

The appointment of Dr. C. A. Sippi, (8th September, 1887,) as Bursar, has proved an excellent one for the asylum, he being not only an efficient officer in his own department and a valuable adviser in all doubtful matters, but also most energetic and useful in all matters connected with the patients' amusements. His musical talent has been of the greatest value to us. On Sunday mornings he plays the organ and leads the choir; and during last amusement season he and Dr. Beemer organized an excellent minstrel troupe.

Mr. Hardy, who had been storekeeper at the Asylum since 1st April, 1876, died 26th January, of this year. Mr. D. Mackenzie was appointed to succeed him, and began his duties here 2nd February, 1888.

Of the matron, chief attendants, farmer, gardener, engineer, carpenter, plasterer, and other heads of departments, I am able to report that they have all filled their respective places most efficiently.

Farm and Garden.

Our ornamental grounds have looked better the past summer than ever before. We had plenty of rain, and the trees and grass retained the fresh green of early summer almost throughout the season. The flower-beds were fully up to their usual high standard. Of plants grown for winter flowering and decorative purposes, and in large pots for lawn decoration during the summer, we had 3,602; of plants raised in the green-houses for bedding purposes we had and used 35,146; of annuals, biennials and perennials, raised on hot-beds under glass and transplanted into the flower-beds, we had and used 10,180.

Upon the farm we had an abundant crop, hay being the only thing at all short. The yield of the farm was as follows:—

Hay	95 tons.
Oats	1,250 bushels.
Rye	180 "
Straw	60 tons.
Potatoes	6,956 bushels.
Carrots	3,425 "
Mangolds	965 "
Green fodder	684 waggon loads.
Milk	26,610 gallons.
Pork	14,943 pounds.

Our fruit and vegetable garden yielded an exceptional crop, especially of small fruits.
We had of vegetables :

Asparagus	897 bunches.
Beans	99 bushels.
Beets	1,757 bunches.
"	560 bushels.
Cabbage	16,210 heads.
Cauliflower	1,929 "
Carrots	3,386 bunches.
"	785 bushels.
Celery	11,050 Sticks.
Sweet Corn	1,340 dozen.
Cucumbers	652 "
" (pickling)	904 quarts.
Horseradish	150 bunches.
Kale	850 heads.
Lettuce (forced)	127 dozen.
" (garden)	644 "
Onions (green)	5,050 bunches.
" (dried)	537 bushels.
" (pickling)	430 quarts.
Parsnips	675 bushels.
Peas	165 "
Potatoes	261 "
Peppers	78 dozen.
Rhubarb (forced)	320 bunches.
" (garden)	2,377 "
Radish (frame)	793 "
" (garden)	2,346 "
Salsify	1,740 "
Sea-kale	32 crowns.
Spinach	142 bushels.
Sea-kale beet	166 "
Squash and pumpkins	7,670
Turnips	285 bunches.
Tomatoes	385 bushels.

Fruit :

Apples	530 bushels.
Crab apples	61 "
Cherries	182 quarts.
Red currants	3,724 "
White "	304 "
Black "	772 "
Grapes	250 pounds.
Gooseberries	5,342 quarts.
Musk-melons	2,325
Water "	713
Citrons	399
Raspberries	3,487 quarts.
Strawberries	977 "
Pears	213 pecks.

Herbs :

Summer savory	700 bunches.
Sage	500 "
Thyme	100 "
Mint	250 "
Parsley	250 "

Of trees, besides those planted from outside nurseries, we have set out from our own stock grounds 40 maples, 35 Norway spruce, 1,000 raspberry plants, 650 currant bushes, and 650 gooseberry bushes.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. BUCKE,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, London, for the year ending
30th September, 1888.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending
30th September, 1888.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1887.....				461	456	917
Admitted during year:—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	29	24	53			
“ Medical Certificate.....	32	32	64	61	56	117
Total number under treatment during year.....				522	512	1034
Discharges during year:—						
As recovered.....	12	9	21			
“ improved	8	7	15			
“ unimproved	3	1	4			
Total number of discharges during year.....	23	17	40			
Died... ..	22	17	39			
Eloped	1	.....	1			
Transferred.....	20	21	41	66	55	121
Remaining in Asylum 30th Sept., 1888.....				456	457	913
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum ...				1521	1346	2867
“ discharged.....	558	527	1085			
“ died	407	287	694			
“ eloped	45	7	52			
“ transferred	55	68	123	1065	889	1954
“ remaining 30th September, 1888.. ...				456	457	913
Number of applications on file 30th September, 1888, exclusive of Warrant cases.....				2	26	28

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1887, to 30th September, 1888.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 12th of Nov., 1887)	462	458	920
Minimum " " " (on the 3rd of Aug., 1888)	437	438	875
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year . . .	16710 9.378	166609.422	333718.8
Daily average population	456.583	455.217	911.800

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married	26	24	50	611	766	1377
Widowed	4	7	11	45	70	115
Single	30	25	55	857	509	1366
Not reported	1	.....	1	8	1	9
Total	61	56	117	1521	1346	2867
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians	16	16	32	327	302	629
Episcopalians	11	10	21	324	252	576
Methodists	13	11	24	306	300	606
Baptists	5	3	8	111	105	216
Congregationalists . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	17	7	24
Roman Catholics	13	14	27	249	260	509
Mennonites . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Quakers . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	8	2	10
Infidels . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	24	8	32
Other denominations	1	2	3	61	56	117
Not reported	2	.....	2	90	54	144
Total	61	56	117	1521	1346	2867
NATIONALITIES.						
English	6	5	11	232	162	394
Irish	5	10	15	240	290	530
Scotch	6	3	9	159	136	295
Canadian	37	33	70	723	637	1360
United States	3	3	6	71	41	112
Other Countries	2	1	3	38	43	81
Unknown	2	1	3	58	37	95
Total	61	56	117	1521	1346	2867

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1888.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Algoma District.....				5	2	7
Brant.....				38	33	71
Bruce.....	4	4	8	93	67	160
Carleton.....				4	7	11
Elgin.....	5	1	6	87	90	177
Essex.....	3	3	6	69	65	134
Frontenac.....				5	7	12
Grey.....				10	12	22
Haldimand.....				22	23	45
Halton.....				10	7	17
Hastings.....				5	8	13
Huron.....	8	8	16	123	124	247
Kent.....	7	6	13	84	108	192
Lambton.....	4	5	9	148	102	250
Lanark.....				3	3	6
Leeds and Grenville.....					5	5
Lennox and Addington.....				3	1	4
Lincoln.....				10	6	16
Middlesex.....	14	16	30	327	279	606
Norfolk.....				30	34	64
Northumberland and Durham.....				14	10	24
Ontario.....				6	13	19
Oxford.....	7	6	13	135	90	225
Peel.....				4	5	9
Perth.....	9	6	15	107	79	186
Peterborough.....				1	5	6
Prescott and Russell.....				2	3	5
Prince Edward.....				1	1	2
Simcoe.....				13	21	34
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				5	5	10
Thunder Bay District.....				2		2
Victoria.....				12	14	26
Waterloo.....				33	23	56
Welland.....				8	6	14
Wellington.....				20	15	35
Wentworth.....				11	17	28
York.....		1	1	46	46	92
Not classed.....				25	10	35
Total admissions.....	61	56	117	1521	1346	2867

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to
30th-September, 1888.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Algoma District.....				5		5
Brant.....				20	11	31
Bruce.....	3	4	7	41	25	66
Carleton.....					2	2
Elgin.....	2		2	28	11	39
Essex.....	3	2	5	40	22	62
Frontenac.....					1	1
Grey.....				9	7	16
Haldimand.....				10	3	13
Halton.....				7	3	10
Hastings.....				2	5	7
Huron.....	5	3	8	58	35	93
Kent.....	2	1	3	29	13	42
Lambton.....	2	1	3	84	31	115
Lanark.....					1	1
Lennox and Addington.....				1		1
Lincoln.....				8	1	9
Middlesex.....	3	5	8	82	60	142
Norfolk.....				21	11	32
Northumberland and Durham.....				4	2	6
Ontario.....				1	5	6
Oxford.....	3	3	6	65	22	87
Peel.....				3	4	7
Perth.....	6	4	10	48	17	65
Peterbrrough.....				1	5	6
Prescott and Russell.....				1	1	2
Prince Edward.....					1	1
Simcoe.....				5	8	13
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				1		1
Thunder Bay.....				1		1
Victoria.....				9	9	18
Waterloo.....				17	8	25
Welland.....				3	4	7
Wellington.....				13	11	24
Wentworth.....				6	9	15
York.....		1	1	28	25	53
Total admissions.....	29	24	53	651	373	1024

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those Discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
2580	J. S.	F.	October 19th, 1885....	October 10th, 1887	Recovered.
2668	M. R.	F.	September 19th, 1886....	" 10th, "	Improved.
2627	D. R.	M.	April 21st, "	" 10th, "	"
2698	R. H.	M.	January 28th, 1887....	" 20th, "	Recovered.
2656	M. D.	M.	August 17th, 1886....	" 26th, "	"
2654	E. H.	M.	" 10th, "	" 27th, "	Improved.
2725	T. C.	M.	June 22nd, 1887....	November 4th, "	"
2747	H. M.	F.	September 12th, "	" 26th, "	Unimproved.
2019	J. J.	M.	November 29th, 1881....	" 28th, "	Improved.
2484	J. T.	M.	February 6th, 1885....	December 1st, "	Unimproved.
2642	S. C.	F.	June 24th, 1886....	" 10th, "	Improved.
2450	M. A. R.	F.	October 23rd, 1884....	" 19th, "	"
2720	G. E.	M.	June 14th, 1887....	" 22nd, "	Recovered.
2722	E. S.	F.	" 17th, "	January 5th, 1888	"
2672	J. R.	M.	September 17th, 1886....	" 21st, "	Unimproved.
2684	J. T.	M.	October 25th, "	" 23rd, "	Recovered.
2766	G. W. T.	M.	November 12th, 1887....	" 23rd, "	"
2683	J. C.	M.	October 23rd, 1886....	February 17th, "	Improved.
2776	R. F.	F.	January 9th, 1888....	" 21st, "	"
2549	C. E. C.	F.	July 25th, 1885....	" 21st, "	"
2366	J. S.	M.	February 29th, 1884....	March 6th, "	"
2665	M. A. O'C.	F.	September 4th, 1886....	" 31st, "	"
2730	H. D.	M.	July 4th, 1887....	April 7th, "	Recovered.
2476	R. R. B.	M.	January 13th, 1885....	" 28th, "	Improved.
2789	W. N.	M.	March 19th, 1888....	" 30th, "	Unimproved.
2605	D. F.	M.	February 2nd, 1886....	May 4th, "	Recovered.
2721	J. McG.	M.	June 16th, 1887....	" 9th, "	Improved.
2719	J. H.	F.	" 13th, "	" 18th, "	Recovered.
2710	P. M.	F.	April 19th, "	" 30th, "	Improved.
2788	M. J. P.	F.	February 24th, 1888....	June 18th, "	Recovered.
2793	J. McL.	F.	April 5th, "	" 26th, "	"
2775	A. B.	F.	December 27th, 1887....	July 3rd, "	"
2773	J. D.	M.	" 17th, "	" 17th, "	"
2814	S. E. P.	F.	July 3rd, 1888....	August 21st, "	"
2663	A. McA.	M.	September 1st, 1886....	" 25th, "	"
3606	K. S.	M.	February 10th, "	" 28th, "	"
2283	M. A. S.	F.	July 13th, 1883....	September 22nd, "	"
2786	R. D. B.	M.	February 10th, 1888....	" 24th, "	"
2772	E. G.	F.	December 9th, 1887....	" 26th, "	"
2749	A. R.	M.	September 21st, "	February 28th, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing Age, Length of Residence, and Approximate Cause of Death of those who Died during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM.			Approximate Cause of Death.
					Years	Months	Days	
2748	W. H. M....	M.....	35	October 1st, 1887..	.....	.....	12	Marasmus.
951	W. C.....	M.....	37	" 1st, " ..	12	5	5	Epilepsy.
506	N. L.	F.....	51	" 6th, " ..	15	11	10	Peritonitis.
1197	W. McK....	M.....	67	" 7th, " ..	10	4	25	Softening of Brain.
2323	J. J. B....	F.....	25	" 19th, " ..	3	11	14	Marasmus.
2756	H. H.	M.....	76	November 6th, " ..	.....	.....	17	Senile Decay.
2236	M. M.	F.....	70	" 18th, " ..	4	8	5	Marasmus.
2735	J. P.	M.....	40	" 19th, " ..	.....	3	27	Paresis.
1136	C. McN....	M.....	27	" 23rd, " ..	10	11	26	Phthisis.
2554	C. G.	M.....	24	December 8th, " ..	2	4	1	"
2068	M. S.	F.....	57	" 12th, " ..	5	9	5	Epilepsy.
333	J. S.	M.....	66	" 31st, " ..	17	1	13	Heart Clot.
1995	C. McN....	F.....	52	January 3rd, 1888..	6	2	21	Pneumonia.
383	J. McC....	F.....	73	" 12th, " ..	16	11	22	Cancer of Liver.
2093	R. McC....	M.....	66	" 18th, " ..	5	9	5	Heart Clot.
2032	M. H.	F.....	58	" 25th, " ..	7	1	10	Epilepsy.
2777	E. F.	F.....	30	February 2nd, " ..	.....	.....	24	Pneumonia.
1779	McK. D....	M.....	?	" 5th, " ..	7	4	6	Lat. Phthisis.
861	F. O.	F.....	?	" 10th, " ..	13	4	23	Epilepsy.
1143	J. J. L....	M.....	80	" 18th, " ..	11	1	29	Old Age.
2657	M. McK....	F.....	35	" 29th, " ..	1	6	11	Marasmus.
1575	J. N.	M.....	20	March 13th, " ..	8	8	4	Epilepsy.
2767	R. K.	M.....	41	" 14th, " ..	.....	4	2	Marasmus.
1767	M. A. H....	F.....	29	" 18th, " ..	7	6	20	Epilepsy.
2619	E. T.	F.....	31	" 31st, " ..	2	.....	2	"
2267	E. J. K....	F.....	31	April 30th, " ..	4	11	1	"
967	C. H.	M.....	64	May 2nd, " ..	12	10	20	Apoplexy.
1641	J. M.	F.....	66	" 4th, " ..	9	5	26	Lat. Phthisis.
185	T. G.	M.....	66	" 5th, " ..	17	5	12	Asphyxia.
2064	D. C.	M.....	51	" 8th, " ..	6	2	1	Epilepsy.
2108	M. D.	F.....	86	" 15th, " ..	6	.....	.....	Old Age.
2013	R. D.	M.....	42	June 3rd, " ..	6	6	24	Phthisis.
1630	B. P.	F.....	34	" 12th, " ..	8	7	23	Marasmus.
2801	M. J. G....	F.....	65	" 30th, " ..	.....	1	11	Diarrhoea.
2778	J. T.	M.....	64	July 3rd, " ..	.....	5	28	Old Age.
15	R. J.	M.....	68	August 18th, " ..	17	8	26	"
2522	J. H.	M.....	27	" 24th, " ..	3	2	20	Epilepsy.
617	W. J. K....	M.....	?	September 8th, " ..	15	10	25	Diarrhoea.
1320	T. G.	M.....	50	" 14th, " ..	10	5	29	"

TABLE No. 7,

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents				5		5	5
Book-keepers				3		3	3
Bakers				4		4	4
Bricklayers	1		1	2		2	3
Butchers				8		8	8
Blacksmiths	1		1	19		19	20
Brass-finishers				2		2	2
Brewers				2		2	2
Barbers				3		3	3
Broom-makers				2		2	2
Commercial travellers				2		2	2
Cabinetmakers	1		1	8		8	9
Confectioners				2		2	2
Coopers	1		1	10		10	11
Carpenters	1		1	45		45	46
Clerks	2		2	29		29	31
Clergymen				1		1	1
Carriage-makers				1		1	1
Custom-house Officers	1		1	1		1	2
Civil servants				1		1	1
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		9	9	4	178	182	191
Dressmakers		1	1		11	11	12
Druggists				1		1	1
Engineers				8		8	8
Farmers	23		23	534	9	543	566
Fishermen				2	1	3	3
Founders				1		1	1
Ferry-men				2		2	2
Furriers					1	1	1
Gardeners				9		9	9
Gentlemen				2		2	2
Hucksters					1	1	1
Hatters				1		1	1
Hostlers				1		1	1
Harness-makers	1		1	2		2	3
Housekeepers		5	5		772	772	777
Hack-drivers				1		1	1
Housework		7	7				7
Jewellers				4		4	4
Labourers	13		13	383		383	396
Laundresses		1	1		2	2	3
Ladies					10	10	10
Lawyers				1		1	1
Lumbermen				1		1	1
Milliners					11	11	11
Masons				8		8	8
Machinists				8		8	8

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Matchmakers.				1		1	1
Millers.				9		9	9
Moulders.				8		8	8
Merchants.	2		2	25		25	27
Music-teachers.				1	1	2	2
Marble-cutters.				1		1	1
No occupation.	2	11	13	5	11	16	29
Nurses.					1	1	1
Not stated.	1	5	6	2	13	15	21
Organ builders.				2		2	2
Plasterers.	1		1	3		3	4
Pensioners.				4		4	4
Photographers.				4		4	4
Prostitutes.					6	6	6
Painters.				16		16	16
Printers.	1		1	9		9	10
Peddlers.				3	1	4	4
Physicians.				6		6	6
Spinsters.		2	2				2
Sailors.	2		2	6		6	8
Students.	1		1	19		19	20
Spinners.					2	2	2
Sisters of Charity.					1	1	1
Soda-water manufacturers.				1		1	1
Stone-cutters.				4		4	4
Showmen.				2		2	2
Saddlers.				4		4	4
Shoemakers.	3		3	23		23	26
Seamstresses.					11	11	11
Soap-makers.				1		1	1
Soldiers.				2		2	2
Surveyors.				2		2	2
Ship-builders.				2		2	2
Teachers.	1		1	17	10	27	28
Tinsmiths.				6		6	6
Tavern-keepers.	1		1	7	1	8	9
Tailors.				19	7	26	26
Tanners.				4		4	4
Toll-gate keepers.				1	1	2	2
Watchmakers.				6		6	6
Woodworkers.				1		1	1
Weavers.					2	2	2
Wheelwrights.				1		1	1
Waggon-makers.	1		1	5		5	6
Wives.		15	15		10	10	25
Unknown or other employments.				104	216	320	320
Total.	61	56	117	1460	1290	2750	2867

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity, for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1888.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
MORAL.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends.....				1	5	6			
Religious excitement.....				2	4	6			
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.....				6		6			
Love affairs, including seduction.....				2	2	4			
Mental anxiety "worry".....				2	1	3			
Fright and nervous shocks.....				2		2			
PHYSICAL.									
Intemperance in drink.....	1		1	6		6			
Self-abuse, sexual.....				3	1	4			
Over-work.....				1	4	5			
Sunstroke.....				3	1	4			
Accident or injury.....				2	1	3			
Puerperal.....					4	4			
Puberty and change of life.....					1	1			
Uterine disorders.....					2	2			
Brain disease, with epilepsy.....				2	2	4	2	1	3
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.....				1	2	3			
Fevers.....				4		4			
HEREDITARY.									
With other ascertained cause in combination.....	7	5	12						
With other combined cause not ascertained.....	6	4	10	1		1			
CONGENITAL.									
With other combined cause not ascertained.....		2	2						
Unknown.....	47	45	92	23	26	49	59	55	114
Total.....	61	56	117	61	56	117	61	56	117

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof, for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
2720	M.	G. E.	October 5th, 1887.	2 months.	Discharged.
2154	M.	C. S.	" 29th "	3 "	Brought back.
2176	M.	R. R. B.	" 28th "	6 "	Discharged.
874	F.	M. J. W.	November 2nd	3 "	Transf'd to Toronto.
2605	M.	D. F.	" 4th "	6 "	Discharged.
2366	M.	J. S.	" 7th "	3 "	do
2721	M.	J. McG.	" 7th "	6 "	do
2607	M.	T. M.	" 14th "	3 "	Brought back.
2594	F.	E. F.	" 14th "	3 "	do
2710	F.	P. M.	December 10th	6 "	Discharged.
2719	F.	J. H.	" 14th "	5 "	do
2730	M.	H. D.	" 28th "	3 "	do
2749	M.	A. R.	January 23rd, 1888.	1 "	do
2776	F.	R. F.	February 3rd	1 "	do
2689	F.	J. W.	" 17th "	3 "	Brought back.
2283	F.	M. A. S.	March 21st	6 "	Discharged.
2789	M.	W. N.	" 31st "	1 "	do
2780	M.	D. McK.	April 18th	3 "	Brought back.
2731	F.	M. C.	" 30th "	6 "	Still out.
2606	M.	K. S.	May 4th	3 "	Discharged.
2751	F.	J. H.	" 8th "	6 "	Still out.
2788	F.	M. J. P.	" 16th "	1 "	Discharged.
2663	M.	A. McA.	" 22nd "	3 "	do
2754	F.	R. M.	" 24th "	2 "	Brought back.
2792	F.	J. McL.	" 26th "	1 "	Discharged.
2784	F.	C. D.	" 28th "	6 "	Still out.
2018	F.	F. S.	June 11th	1 "	Brought back.
2773	M.	J. D.	" 16th "	1 "	Discharged.
2704	M.	D. C.	July 7th	6 "	Still out.
2492	M.	J. B.	" 17th "	3 "	do
2814	F.	S. P.	" 21st "	1 "	Discharged.
2594	F.	E. F.	" 23rd "	3 "	Still out.
2786	M.	R. D. B.	August 16th	1 "	Discharged.
2818	M.	J. D.	" 18th "	6 "	Still out.
2772	F.	E. G.	" 27th "	1 "	Discharged.
2823	M.	J. T.	" 31st "	2 "	Still out.
2502	M.	W. S.	September 12th	3 "	do
2797	F.	C. W.	" 25th "	6 "	do

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted....	.....	.....	.....	20	18	38
Discharged, recovered.....	8	6	14			
" improved.....	3	2	5			
" unimproved.....	1	.....	1			
Transferred.....	.....	1	1			
Returned to Asylum.....	3	4	7			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1888.....	5	5	10	20	18	38

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

AGES.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	4	2	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
" 20 " 25 "	7	6	13	4	1	5	2	1	3
" 25 " 30 "	11	9	20	1	1	2	2	2	4
" 30 " 35 "	5	5	10	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" 35 " 40 "	1	9	10	1	2	3	2	4	6
" 40 " 45 "	7	4	11	1	1	2	3	.....	3
" 45 " 50 "	6	3	9	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
" 50 " 55 "	4	10	14	2	2	4	2	2	4
" 55 " 60 "	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
" 60 " 65 "	6	3	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 65 " 70 "	3	3	6	1	1	2	5	3	8
" 70 " 75 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
" 75 " 80 "	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 80 " 85 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 85 " 90 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Totals.....	60	55	115	12	9	21	22	17	39

NOTE.—The admissions are to *exclude* the transfers from other Asylums during the year.

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month.....	13	12	.....	.....	.....
From 1 to 2 months	15	22	1	1	.....
" 2 " 3 "	8	4	1	.....	2
" 3 " 4 "	10	8	1	1	.....
" 4 " 5 "	4	8	1	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	3	3	1	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	5	2	4	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	1	5	1	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	2	3	1	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	1	3	2	.....	.....
" 10 " 11 "	1	7	.....	.....	.....
" 11 " 12 "	2	8	1	1	.....
" 12 " 18 "	6	27	3	1	1
" 18 months to 2 years.....	10	18	2	6	.....
" 2 to 3 years	10	51	1	1	1
" 3 " 4 "	8	41	.....	2	.....
" 4 " 5 "	3	43	.....	1	.....
" 5 " 6 "	4	45	1	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	1	63	.....	1	.....
" 7 " 8 "	1	48	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	1	38	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	1	40	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	4	159	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	1	98	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards.....	2	147	.....	.....	.....
Totals	117	913	21	15	4

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of patients who worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Carpenter's shop.....	9	2953	.....	2953
Tailor's shop.....	1	306	.....	306
Shoe shop.....	2	588	.....	588
Engineer's shop.....	3	1023	.....	1023
Mason work.....	3	880	.....	880
Wood yard and coal shed.....	6	1810	.....	1810
Bakery.....	3	981	.....	981
Laundry.....	15	2033	2370	4403
Dairy.....	3	366	432	798
Butcher's shop and slaughter house.....	5	1253	.....	1253
Painting.....	5	1309	.....	1309
Farm.....	26	8012	.....	8012
Garden.....	8	8528	.....	8528
Stable.....	6	1760	.....	1760
Kitchen.....	27	2534	5776	8310
Dining rooms.....	32	2915	6778	9703
Sewing rooms.....	102	.....	31698	31698
Knitting.....	146	310	44965	45275
Mending.....	9	.....	2693	2693
Halls.....	231	43504	28415	71919
Storeroom.....	3	852	.....	852
General.....	173	49988	3735	53723
Total daily average number of patients who worked.	838			
Total number of patients who worked.....	983			
Total.....		131905	126862	258777

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1888, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	1	2	3
Brant	6	8	14
Bruce	38	29	67
Carleton.....	1	3	4
Dundas.....	1		1
Durham.....	3	4	7
Elgin	28	30	58
Essex	23	31	54
Frontenac	3	2	5
Grenville.....		2	2
Grey.....	4	7	11
Haldimand	2	4	6
Halton.....	1	2	3
Hastings.....	4	6	10
Huron.....	42	36	78
Kent.....	28	31	59
Lambton	54	41	95
Lanark.....	3	2	5
Leeds.....		2	2
Lennox and Addington.....	2		2
Lincoln.....	1	2	3
Middlesex.....	87	88	175
Norfolk.....	2	6	8
Northumberland.....	2	1	3
Ontario.....	2	5	7
Oxford	35	32	67
Peel.....	2	4	6
Perth.....	40	24	64
Peterborough.....		3	3
Prescott.....		1	1
Rainy River District.....	1		1
Simcoe		6	6
Stormont.....	2	3	5
Victoria.....	3	2	5
Waterloo.....	5	9	14
Welland.....	1		1
Wellington.....	1	1	2
Wentworth.....	1	7	8
York.....	17	15	32
Not classed, unknown, etc.....	10	6	16
Total.....	456	457	913

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing number of patients transfereed from London to other Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1888,

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Where Born.	Social State,	Religion.	County.	Warrant.	Where Transferred.
1.	M. J. W.	F	Canada	S	Methodist	York	W	Toronto Asylum.
2.	T. B.	M	Ireland	S	R. C.	Wellington	W	Hamilton Asylum.
3.	J. B.	M	Ireland	S	R. C.	Haldimand	W	"
4.	C. B.	M	Canada	S	R. C.	Lincoln	W	"
5.	P. B.	M	Canada	S	E. C.	Halton	W	"
6.	A. C.	M	England	M	Methodist	Haldimand	W	"
7.	R. C.	M	Canada	S	Methodist	Brant	W	"
8.	J. C.	M	Canada	W	None	Norfolk	W	"
9.	J. H.	M	Canada	S	R. C.	Lincoln	W	"
10.	G. H.	M	Canada	S	R. C.	Waterloo	W	"
11.	C. K.	M	Ireland	S	E. C.	Simcoe	W	"
12.	J. K.	M	Canada	S	Methodist	Norfolk	W	"
13.	C. L.	M	Canada	S	E. C.	Haldimand	W	"
14.	S. R.	M	Canada	S	E. C.	Norfolk	W	"
15.	M. S.	M	Ireland	M	E. C.	Waterloo	W	"
16.	H. S.	M	England	M	Not stated	Halton	W	"
17.	M. B.	M	Canada	S	R. C.	Brant	W	"
18.	J. McL.	M	Scotland	S	Presbyterian.	Wellington	W	"
19.	J. McK.	M	Scotland	S	Presbyterian.	Simcoe	W	"
20.	E. N.	M	Canada	S	R. C.	Lincoln	W	"
21.	C. B.	M	Canada	S	None	Waterloo	W	"
22.	F. B.	F	Canada	S	Baptist	Brant	W	"
23.	J. C.	F	Ireland	M	Presbyterian.	Norfolk	W	"
24.	E. G.	F	Scotland	M	Presbyterian.	Welland	W	"
25.	M. G.	F	Germany	M	Lutheran	Welland	W	"
26.	B. H.	F	England	S	Presbyterian.	Simcoe	W	"
27.	M. A. H.	F	Canada	W	R. C.	Wellington	W	"
28.	E. K.	F	Ireland	M	E. C.	Welland	W	"
29.	S. M.	F	England	S	E. C.	Norfolk	W	"
30.	S. M.	F	United States	M	None	Norfolk	W	"
31.	M. O'G.	F	Ireland	M	R. C.	Brant	W	"
32.	M. P.	F	Ireland	M	E. C.	Haldimand	W	"
33.	C. P.	F	Ireland	M	R. C.	Wellington	W	"
34.	E. S.	F	Canada	M	Methodist	Norfolk	W	"
35.	M. S.	F	Canada	M	Baptist	Norfolk	W	"
36.	M. T.	F	Ireland	M	R. C.	Wellington	W	"
37.	A. T.	F	Scotland	S	E. C.	Wentworth	W	"
38.	E. McM.	F	Canada	M	Baptist	Norfolk	W	"
39.	B. H.	F	Ireland	M	R. C.	Wellington	W	"
40.	M. D.	F	Ireland	M	R. C.	Halton	W	"
41.	C. C.	F	Ireland	W	R. C.	Lincoln	W	"

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the number of admissions and discharges during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total admissions during the year.....	61	56	117
Number of such admitted for 1st time	55	43	98
" re-admissions during the year.....	6	13	19
	61	56	117
No. 2.			
Total admissions during past five years, viz: from October 1st, 1883, to September 30th, 1888	303	201	504
Number of such admitted to Asylum once.....	270	174	444
" " " twice	18	21	39
" " " 3 times	9	4	13
" " " 4 times	3	.....	3
" " " 5 times	1	.....	1
" " " 6 times or over	2	2	4
	303	201	504
No. 3.			
Total number of patients discharged as recovered during year	12	9	21
Number of such discharged as recovered 1st time	10	6	16
" " " 2nd time.....	1	2	3
" " " 3rd time or over	1	1	2
	12	9	21
No. 4.			
Total number of patients discharged recovered during past five years, viz: from October, 1883, to September 30th, 1888.....	133	130	262
Number of such re-admitted to Asylum once	6	11	17
" " " twice.....	.....	2	2
" " " 3 times	1	1	2

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing applications for admission to Asylum for Insane, London, (exclusive of warrant cases) with manner of disposal thereof for official year ending September 30th, 1888.

—	Males	Females	Total.	Males	Females	Total.
Total applications, less warrants				67	77	144
Vacancies awarded and patients admitted.....	29	24	53			
“ “ but patients not sent in.....	10	5	15			
Applications not awarded.	28	48	76			
				67	77	144

Of vacancies awarded but patients not sent in—

- 5 recovered at home.
- 2 were sent to other asylums
- 3 friends concluded to keep at home.
- 1 died at home.
- 4 were kept at home and afterwards sent to asylum, new applications being made.

Of applications not awarded—

- 2 were not suitable cases.
- 5 recovered at home.
- 9 were sent to gaol.
- 2 died at home.
- 28 not returned.
- 3 sent to other asylums.
- 24 still on file.
- 3 returned unfilled.

TABLE No. 17.

Shewing the number of times admitted of those received into the Asylum for Insane, London, during the official year ending September 30th, 1888, by certificate.

—	Males	Females	Total.	Males	Females	Total.
Total admissions for year				32	32	64
Admitted for 1st time	29	25	54			
“ 2nd “	2	7	9			
“ 3rd “						
“ 4th “						
“ 5th “						
“ 6th “						
Admitted more than 6th time	1		1			
	32	32	64	32	32	64

TABLE No. 18.

Shewing the number of times admitted of those received into the Asylum for Insane, London, during the official year ending September 30th, 1888, by warrant.

—	Males	Females	Total.	Males	Females	Total.
Total admission for year.....				29	24	53
Admitted for 1st time	24	16	40			
“ 2nd “	5	4	9			
“ 3rd “		2	2			
“ 4th “						
“ 5th “		1	1			
“ 6th “						
Admitted more than 6th time		1	1			
	29	24	53	29	24	53

TABLE No. 19.

Shewing disposition of patients on September 30th, 1888, transferred from Malden to London Asylum.

—	Males	Females	Total.	Males	Females	Total.
Total number transferred from Malden.....				120	124	244
Died	52	39	91			
Discharged.....	7	10	17			
Eloped.....	3		3			
Transferred to Orillia.....	1	1	2			
“ Hamilton.....	6	13	19			
In residence September 30th, 1888.....	51	61	112			
	120	124	244	120	124	244

TABLE No. 20.

Shewing number of Elopements from London Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Date of Elopement.	Warrant.	REMARKS.
1	C. F.	F.	October 13th, 1887		Brought back, Oct. 13, 1887.
2	R. R. B.	M.	" 14th "		Allowed on probation.
3	C. P.	M.	" 14th "	W.	Brought back, Oct. 17, 1887.
4	D. F.	M.	" 28th "		Allowed on probation.
5	W. E.	M.	November 3rd		Came back, Nov. 3, 1887.
6	W. B.	M.	" 4th "		Brought back, Nov. 4, 1887.
7	D. R.	M.	December 17th	W.	" " Dec. 17, 1887.
8	M. J. C.	F.	" 25th "		" " " 25, 1887.
9	H. D.	M.	" 27th "	W.	Allowed on probation.
10	M. J. C.	F.	April 5th, 1888.		Brought back, April 5, 1888.
11	N. C.	M.	May 3rd	W.	" " May 4, 1888.
12	A. McM.	M.	" 12th "	W.	" " " 13, 1888.
13	P. S.	F.	" 31st "		Allowed on probation.
14	R. A. T.	M.	June 26th		Brought back, June 29, 1888.
15	M. O'L.	M.	" 27th "		" " July 3, 1888.
16	R. O.	M.	July 9th	W.	" " " 9, 1888.
17	J. R. R.	F.	" 20th "		" " " 20, 1888.
18	R. O.	M.	August 6th	W.	Came back, August 15, 1888.
19	M. O'L.	M.	" 9th "		Written off eloped, Sept. 29, 1888.
20	J. R. R.	F.	" 11th "		Brought back, August 11, 1888.
21	W. S.	M.	" 19th "	W.	Allowed on probation.
22	T. C.	M.	" 23rd "	W.	Brought back, August 29, 1888.
23	W. G.	M.	September 23rd	W.	" " Sept. 28, 1888.
24	A. HeL.	M.	" 24th "	W.	Still out.
25	D. R.	M.	" 24th "	W.	"

TABLE No. 21.

Shewing number of articles passing through the Laundry during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

	No.		No.
Dresses	13498	Blouses	973
Skirts	5992	" pants	272
Aprons	30919	Overalls	251
Pinafores	262	Blankets	8059
Chemises	29070	Quilts	9605
" flannel	1265	" canvas	58
Drawers	15608	Sheets	93581
Nightdresses	10942	Pillowslips	55341
Waists	1684	Pillowshams	65
Collars	11360	Pillowticks	48
Cuffs, pairs of	1854	Bedticks	12092
Shawls, etc.	26	Hair mattresses	23
Caps	780	Towels	49540
Bonnets	12	Crumb cloths	46
Gloves, pairs of	12	Tablecloths	3276
Handkerchiefs	9058	Tablenapkins	5415
Neckties	1717	Tray cloths	159
Stockings, pairs of	19679	Curtains and blinds	175
Socks	20902	Bolsterslips	386
Guernseys	2756	Bureau covers	821
Bibs, etc.	2463	Stair linens	60
Shirts	24615	Carriage lap robes	14
" flannel	4659	Pudding cloths	2659
Coats	1080	Clothes bags	308
Pants	1784		
Vests	762		
		Total	455986

TABLE No. 22.

Shewing number of articles made and repaired in the Wards during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

	Made.	Repaired.		Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	1261	2990	Socks marked, pairs of.	257	
“ uniform.	43	10	Mitts faced, pairs of.	15	
Aprons.	1843	1937	Guernseys		67
“ uniform.	345		Mats	25	
Skirts	396	1823	Ticks	671	3070
Drawers	592	1266	Quilts, hemmed.	56	261
Nightdresses.	358	490	“ canvas.	22	
Chemises	1236	1890	Matrasses.	171	
“ flannel.	231	218	Pillows.	61	
Collars.	12		Pillowslips	1552	305
Waists	10		Towels.	1643	
Neckties and scarfs	155		Blankets		516
Caps, women's.	64		Crumb cloths	5	
“ men's.	151		Bags.	138	
Shirts	886	1223	Clothes wraps.	113	
“ flannel.	123	275	Tablecloths and covers.	118	
Coats.	442	35	Bureau covers.	62	
Pants	631	48	Pudding cloths	212	
Vests.	338	18	Lambrequins.	15	
Blouses.	304	16	Chairs recovered	6	
“ pants	152	5	Sofa “	1	
Overalls	12		Baskets.	62	
Stockings, pairs of		2527			
Socks		1133	Total.	14790	20123

TABLE No. 23.

Shewing number of articles made and repaired in Tailor's Shop during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

	Made.	Repaired.		Made.	Repaired.
Coats, uniform.	47	13	Vests.		75
Pants	47	13	Blouses.		239
Vests “	2		“ pants.		149
Coats.		157			
Pants		345	Total.	96	991

CUT.

Coats.	442
Pants.	631
Vests.	338
Blouses	304
“ pants	152
Overalls.	12

Total 1879

TABLE No. 24.

Shewing amount of Knitting done in Wards during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

—	Pairs.	—	Pairs.
Stockings	1499	Mitts	139
“ refooted	369	Total	3704
Socks	1386	Hoods crocheted	51
“ refooted	311		

TABLE No. 25.

Shewing amount of work done in Shoemakers' Shop during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

—	Pairs.	Repairs.	—
Slippers, canvas	259	Soles	412
“ carpet	3	Heels	498
“ leather	7	Seams	425
Brogans	37	Patches	441
Boots, men's	1	Total	1776
“ Women's	9		
Shoes, “	1		
Total	317		

TABLE No. 26.

Shewing number of articles made and repaired in the Sewing Room during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

—	Made.	Repaired.	—	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	45	2	Sheets		112
“ uniform	44	2	Blankets		2
Aprons	6		Ticks	187	99
Collars	174		Pillowticks	67	
Aprons	53		Pillows, hair	18	
Chemises	4		Pillowslips	3	23
“ flannel	8		Bags	6	
Drawers	8	55	Chair covers	6	
Skirts	2		Mats bound	5	
Nightdresses	4		Mail bag	1	
Shrouds	20		Scenes	7	
Hoods	6		Horse blankets lined	2	
Hats, straw		22	Carriage covers	1	
Neckties	2		Carriage lap robes	8	
Slippers, cloth (prs. of)	62		Lambrequins		1
“ uppers	252		Curtains (sets of)	5	
Boots, cloth	1		Laundry wraps	2	
Shirts	13	741	Library books covered	116	
“ flannel		60	Carpets	3	1
Guernseys		9	Tea strainers	12	
Socks (prs of)		2325			
Tablecloths	38		Total	1286	3454
Blinds	95				

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, 1st October, 1888.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario :

SIR,—In accordance with the statutory requirements, I have the honour to submit the Thirty-third Annual Report of this Asylum (the eleventh since it became a Provincial Institution, for the year ending September 30th, 1888.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
There were in residence on October 1st, 1887	325	356	681
Admitted during the year	49	41	90
Total number under treatment during the year	374	397	771
Discharged during the year, recovered	9	7	16
“ “ improved	5	7	12
“ “ unimproved	1	2	3
Died during the year	13	16	29
Eloped	1	.....	1
Transferred	21	21	42
Remaining in residence 30th September, 1888	324	344	668
Average daily population during year	327.01	357.92	684.93
Yearly cost per capita .....	.....	.....	\$131 82
Weekly cost per capita .....	.....	.....	\$2 53½

Admissions.

The admissions numbered ninety, and, as a class, were of the most unpromising description. This was owing to the fact that for the greater part of the year the Asylum was so overcrowded, that it was not possible to award admission to many urgent cases, and when in August forty patients were transferred to Hamilton Asylum, the vacancies were almost immediately filled by the numerous chronic cases that had accumulated in the gaols. The constant overcrowding that has taken place this year, goes to prove that this Asylum is no longer able to provide accommodation for the insane of the very large district assigned to it. At one time during the official year between forty and fifty applicants were awaiting admission, and it is only since the transfer was made to Hamilton that we have been able to keep pace with the demand for room, and although the transfer took place at such a recent date, nearly all of the beds made vacant are already filled.

Discharges.

At first glance the discharges appear small in number, and the percentage of recoveries seems unusually low. This is easily explained by the fact that for ten months of the year very few patients were admitted, even acute cases having to be refused.

Deaths.

The death-rate has been small, amounting to but 3.76 per cent. of the total number of patients under treatment. Unfortunately one suicide has to be recorded. The circumstances attending this death were unusual, and the occurrence could not have been anticipated. Sarah Patterson was admitted in 1876, and soon sank into a condition of dementia, in fact was so stupid that she did not, to all appearance, possess enough intelligence to enable her to appreciate her surroundings. She did not give any one the impression that she was suicidal, and no one suspected that she had any desire to destroy herself. For some months before the date of her death she had been in failing health, and was so weak, that she was allowed to rest on her bed for several hours every day. On Saturday, the evening of September 29th, she was allowed to go into her room to rest, and a short time afterward was found by an attendant suspended, by means of an apron string, to the grating over the bedroom door. When found life was extinct. Coroner Irwin was at once notified of the occurrence, but after enquiring into the circumstances decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Advances.

In many respects this has been an important year in the history of the Asylum, as during the past twelve months several marked departures have been made in the organization of the Institution. The founding of the Rockwood Training School for Asylum Nurses, and the opening of an Infirmary under the charge of a trained nurse, have been hopeful advances, and radical changes effected both in the appearance and appointments of the wards have materially added to the comfort of the patients. The problem of supplying a large enough variety of occupations is reaching a solution, and several new industries have been added to the list.

Rockwood Training School for Asylum Nurses.

Early in April, a long cherished scheme was developed, and the Rockwood Training School for Asylum Nurses was established. This school was rendered possible when the Government materially increased the wages of female employes, and offered remuneration likely to attract the most desirable class of girls. This Training School is destined to play an important part in the future history of the Asylum, and already its good influence has been felt in all of the wards for females. Some have said that the tendency of the school will be to make "lady nurses" of the attendants, who will shirk the unpleasant duties of their position. This danger does not exist, in fact the tendency is to make those in training take a broader and more intelligent view of the work they are asked to perform, and the course of instruction given is of the most practical nature, particularly devoted to teaching Asylum nurses to labour in the best interests of the unfortunates under their immediate charge. Practical work is a most important subject at the time of examination, and the highest rewards are given to those who are most worthy of them. The course of instruction covers a period of two years, and includes lectures on elementary physiology and anatomy, nursing of the sick, and nursing and care of the insane. One lecture a week is given, and each student receives practical instruction in nursing of the sick in the infirmary, under the direction of the trained hospital nurse.

Before admission to the school each applicant is required to pass a preliminary examination in English, and is not accepted unless she can show that she is possessed of a good knowledge of the subjects examined in. The school opens up a field that is worthy of cultivation by girls of education and refinement, and graduates will never find difficulty in obtaining remunerative work in outside life, even if they are not content to remain as asylum nurses. The nursing of the insane is quite as noble and attractive an occupation as nursing the sick, and an ideal asylum nurse requires to be a person of higher intelligence than the average hospital nurse.

Infirmary.

In February two cases of typhoid fever developed, and it was absolutely necessary to open the infirmary that had been arranged in the south cottage. At that time a

trained nurse could not be engaged, and one of our attendants was temporarily placed in charge. In March a trained nurse from Toronto General Hospital was secured, and the infirmary has now become an indispensable department—the wonder is that it could have been done without for so many years. Not only are sick patients more comfortable, but they receive necessary care that could not possibly be given in the general wards. There are many drawbacks in having the infirmary located in the upper flat of a high building, and now that the absolute necessity for such a department has been demonstrated, the Government cannot be too strongly urged to put up a small isolated building for infirmary purposes. The cost of such a building need not be great, as accommodation say, for twenty patients, would at all times meet the requirements. This change should be made as soon as possible, as it would enable us to use the whole of the south cottage for the purpose originally intended, and put an end to the many inconveniences caused by having an infirmary at the top of such a high building.

Increase of Pay to Male Attendants.

As has been stated in a previous part of this report, an increase of pay has enabled us to effect much needed reforms among the female attendants. This year it is to be hoped that the wages of the male attendants will be increased, as the amount given at present is too small to induce attendants to become enthusiastic over their work. Twenty dollars a month is not enough to entice young men of the most desirable class to remain in the service, and when it is remembered that special aptitude for asylum work should be demanded, it can readily be seen how difficult it is, under the present arrangement, to secure and to keep good attendants.

Another thing that is a cause of dissatisfaction, is the fact that the old Dominion Government employes receive half as much more as those recently appointed, and in many instances hold subordinate positions. Although those in authority understand the reason for such an apparently anomalous condition of affairs, it is difficult to make those recently appointed view it in the same light, and dissatisfaction will cease only when the pay of the younger men approximates that of the older employes. At present the changes on the staff are too frequent, and it is often a matter of necessity to give positions to men who are not up to the ideal standard of asylum attendants. An increase of pay would remedy the defects of the present system, and make those who have laboured faithfully in the past feel that their efforts have not been unappreciated.

Steam Yacht.

In past summers the patients had become so accustomed to almost daily outings on the lake, that this year they felt that they had been deprived of a great deal of pleasure when informed that it was impossible to charter a steam yacht. It is doubtful if a yacht perfectly suited to the work required can be found here, and yet such a vessel has become almost a necessity, not only as a means of amusing the chronic portion of the Asylum population, but as a very useful adjunct in the treatment of a certain proportion of curable and convalescing patients. A boat such as we require would not be costly, and in the long run would prove a cheap investment.

Some thoughtless people have taken serious objection to such an institution as a steam yacht at an asylum, on the ground that the officers will use the boat and the patients stay in the wards. Those who use such arguments generally judge the rest of mankind by their own standard, and accuse others of doing the small things that they would be likely to do were they in the way of temptation. These objections should have no weight. However, to satisfy the doubting ones, it may be said that in 1887, when we had the *St. Julien* for two months or more, sixty-seven trips were made with patients in eighteen days, and no less than 416 of the inmates averaged nearly five sails each. The attendants were given two outings in the evening, and the officers went out for four short runs. It is to be hoped that a small sum will be placed in the Estimates for a hull.

Amusements.

Amusements for the patients have received the usual amount of attention, and it has been found possible to do more in "this direction than was ever achieved before in this Asylum, without adding to the expenditure. Weekly dances during the autumn and winter were as popular as ever, and frequent "At Homes" proved wonderfully attractive to many. These "At Homes" are with us a new feature, and offer a promising field for development.

A brass band, composed of patients, has been formed, and in a few months will begin to do good work. The patients in this band have a fondness for music, are unusually intelligent and anxious to learn, and as they will devote most of their time to music, will without doubt find the occupation instructive.

Base ball has proved a very attractive game to many during the summer, and a good ground has been laid out to the east of the Asylum. Many match games between picked nines from the wards have been played, and on five occasions city nines have "crossed bats" with the Rockwood club. Some fine games were the result, and victory once, at least, perched on the Asylum banner; at other times one run and the umpire were accused of having interfered with a brilliant result. Be that as it may the B. B. C. is in a flourishing condition, and much is heard of next year's victories already half won.

The minstrel troupe and orchestra, as of old, did good service, and the many excellent entertainments supplied by our city friends did much to relieve the monotony of ward life.

Surgical Operations.

Two serious surgical operations were performed on patients during the year. The first was an ovariectomy, and the second an amputation of the thigh, in a case of gangrene. Both operations were conducted under the most rigid antiseptic precautions, and proved successful. It is interesting to note that the operation of ovariectomy failed to exert the slightest beneficial effect on the patient's mental condition. We are deeply indebted to Dr. W. G. Anglin, of Kingston, who kindly performed the operations and gave the patients the benefit of his surgical skill.

Farm and Garden.

This has not been a good year for farming operations, owing to the dry weather that prevailed during the early part of summer. Hay was almost a complete failure, and the potato crop will be small.

Kitchen.

The kitchen is one of the most objectionable features of this Institution. Situated as it is in a basement, it is at all times damp and unhealthy, and in the winter time when vegetables are being cooked the "villainous smells" in the centre building and No. 9 Ward are almost unendurable. The present room cannot be made into a proper kitchen, as it is much too small to meet the requirements of the Asylum, and being situated in the main thoroughfare it is scarcely possible to prevent patients, etc., from constantly interfering with the cooks. A simple remedy would be to erect a separate kitchen in one of the airing courts.

Improvements.

Among the many improvements made were the following:—Poultry house built; coal shed (stone) built; new engine erected in laundry; north cottage heated by hot water; two wards refloored; new court fenced; hot water system reconstructed.

Requirements.

Among the requirements for the coming year are the following:

A local telephone system.

Renewal of the heating apparatus in the Medical Superintendent's house, as sug-

gested in last year's report. Competent authorities pronounce the present system to be not only obsolete and expensive, but unsafe in its present condition.

A waggonette for general purposes, to take the place of vehicles completely worn out. A windmill to pump water from the lake to the cattle stables.

An extra housemaid should be added to the staff. The attendants dining rooms cannot be made as comfortable as could be desired until they are put in charge of a housemaid, but as the staff is constituted at present this is not possible. The result of the present arrangement has been a great deal of dissatisfaction, and as long as the attendants' tables are under the care of patients alone it will not be possible to have things as comfortable as they should be. This is a matter of a good deal of importance.

Another male attendant is required. This addition would not only end the constant troubles and dangers arising from being short-handed, but would make it possible to keep more patients employed on the farm.

Thanks.

Thanks are due to the city clergymen who have conducted Divine service and ministered to the wants of the sick; to the editors who furnished copies of their newspapers; to the directors of the Midland Fair for courtesies extended to the patients; to members of the different choirs and dramatic clubs before referred to, and to Master W. Tandy for his kindness in conducting the musical portion of the weekly service at Regiopolis.

Officers and Employees.

The officers and employés as a whole have shewn commendable zeal and enthusiasm in carrying on the work of the year.

The following changes took place on the staff :—In November, 1887, Dr. Simpson, assistant physician, who had been doing duty for some months in London Asylum, returned to this Institution, and Mr. C. W. Nelles, who had been acting as clinical assistant, left the service in order to resume his medical studies.

In March, 1888, Miss Marion V. Wilson, a graduate of Toronto Hospital school, began her duties as Trained Nurse. In September, 1888, Miss Sarah E. Hardy, Matron, exchanged positions with Miss M. E. Kirkpatrick, Matron of Orillia Asylum.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. K. CLARKE,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Kingston, for the year ending
30th September, 1888.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending
30th September, 1888.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1887.....				325	356	681
Admitted during year:—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	32	20	52			
“ Medical Certificate.....	17	21	38	49	41	90
Total number under treatment during year.....				374	397	771
Discharges during year:—						
As recovered.....	9	7	16			
“ improved.....	5	7	12			
“ unimproved.....	1	2	3			
Total number of discharges during year.....	15	16	31			
Died.....	13	16	29			
Eloped.....	1		1			
Transferred	21	21	42	50	53	103
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1888.....				324	344	668
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum...				1221	952	2173
“ discharged.....	451	315	766			
“ died	327	224	551			
“ eloped	15		15			
“ transferred.....	104	69	173	897	608	1505
“ remaining 30th Sept., 1888.....				324	344	668
Number of applications on file Sept. 30th, 1888.....	5	5	10			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1887, to 30th September, 1888.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 28th March, 1888)	331	362	693
Minimum " " " (on the 3rd of Aug., 1888)	310	342	652
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.....	119686	130999	250685
Daily average population.....	327.01	357.92	684.93

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married and widowed.....	23	15	38	479	489	968
Single	26	26	52	742	463	1205
Total.....	49	41	90	1221	952	2173
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians.....	7	10	17	195	158	353
Episcopalians.....	8	10	18	281	181	462
Methodists.....	6	6	12	195	173	368
Baptists.....	1	1	2	21	25	46
Congregationalists.....				1	2	3
Roman Catholics.....	21	13	34	385	332	717
Other denominations.....	3	1	4	119	66	185
Not reported.....	3		3	24	15	39
Total.....	49	41	90	1221	952	2173
NATIONALITIES.						
English.....	1	4	5	113	54	167
Irish.....	4	3	7	236	214	450
Scotch.....	3	1	4	58	63	121
Canadian.....	39	31	70	685	528	1213
United States.....		2	2	12	9	21
Other Countries.....	1		1	46	17	63
Unknown.....	1		1	71	67	138
Total.....	49	41	90	1221	952	2173

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1888.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Algoma District				1	2	3
Brant				6	7	13
Bruce				3	6	9
Carleton	7	7	14	124	113	237
Elgin				2	4	6
Essex				2	2	4
Frontenac	11	6	17	170	145	315
Grey				6	9	15
Haldimand				6	7	13
Halton				3	1	4
Hastings	2	1	3	55	48	103
Huron				6	5	11
Kent				2		2
Lambton				12	2	14
Lanark	7	7	14	87	76	163
Leeds and Grenville	4	3	7	89	68	157
Lennox and Addington	2	4	6	65	50	115
Lincoln				9	4	13
Middlesex				8	6	14
Muskoka District				1		1
Norfolk				7	5	12
Northumberland and Durham	1		1	23	46	69
Ontario				19	22	41
Oxford				14	4	18
Peel				4	1	5
Perth				10	9	19
Peterborough		1	1	8	11	19
Prescott and Russell	4	3	7	31	23	54
Prince Edward	3	1	4	23	26	49
Renfrew	2	3	5	44	24	68
Simcoe				12	12	24
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	6	5	11	96	80	176
Victoria				4	13	17
Waterloo				10	4	14
Welland				6	4	10
Wellington				5	4	9
Wentworth				13	14	27
York, including City of Toronto				37	52	89
Not classed				198	43	241
Total admissions	49	41	90	1221	952	2173

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to
30th September, 1888.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Algoma District				1	2	3
Brant				6	7	13
Bruce				3	5	8
Carleton	7	6	13	110	97	207
Elgin				2	4	6
Essex				2	2	4
Frontenac	4		4	113	81	194
Grey				6	9	15
Haldimand				6	6	12
Halton				2		2
Hastings		1	1	49	38	87
Huron				6	5	11
Kent				2		2
Lambton				12	2	14
Lanark	5	4	9	76	69	145
Leeds and Grenville	3	1	4	68	45	113
Lennox and Addington	2	2	4	52	34	86
Lincoln				9	4	13
Middlesex				6	4	10
Norfolk				7	5	12
Northumberland and Durham	1		1	22	35	57
Ontario				18	21	39
Oxford				14	3	17
Peel				4	1	5
Perth				10	9	19
Peterborough				8	6	14
Prescott and Russell	2	3	5	25	22	47
Prince Edward	1		1	17	15	32
Renfrew	2		2	37	17	54
Simcoe				11	11	22
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	5	3	8	84	61	145
Victoria				4	12	16
Waterloo				10	4	14
Welland				6	4	10
Wellington				4	4	8
Wentworth				12	12	24
York				33	48	81
Not classed				21	4	25
Total admissions.....	32	20	52	878	708	1586

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.		When Discharged.		Remarks.
2058	M. O'R.....	F.....	June	10th, 1887.....	October	21st, 1887.....	Recovered.
1888	B. T.....	M.....	March	26th, 1886.....	"	28th, ".....	Improved.
2056	D. N.....	M.....	June	2nd, 1887.....	November	5th, ".....	Recovered.
2061	J. M. P.....	M.....	July	6th, 1887.....	December	5th, ".....	"
1314	M. J. R.....	F.....	February	5th, 1881.....	"	19th, ".....	Improved.
2037	H. E. A.....	F.....	April	22nd, 1887.....	"	28th, ".....	"
2095	J. McG.....	M.....	November	2nd, 1887.....	January	9th, 1888.....	Recovered.
2093	J. B.....	M.....	October	28th, 1887.....	"	23rd, ".....	"
2060	J. W. A.....	M.....	June	11th, 1887.....	"	24th, ".....	Improved.
1962	A. P.....	F.....	August	2nd, 1886.....	February	11th, ".....	"
2002	J. M.....	M.....	December	17th, 1886.....	"	23rd, ".....	Recovered.
1968	R. C.....	F.....	September	4th, 1886.....	"	24th, ".....	"
2014	M. L. B.....	F.....	January	29th, 1887.....	March	7th, ".....	Improved.
1409	J. C.....	M.....	April	20th, 1882.....	"	14th, ".....	"
2081	A. E. M.....	F.....	September	23rd, 1887.....	"	9th, ".....	"
1996	F. P.....	F.....	November	16th, 1886.....	"	30th, ".....	Unimproved.
2080	W. M.....	M.....	September	20th, 1887.....	April	11th, ".....	Recovered.
2086	M. E. A.....	F.....	October	10th, 1887.....	May	9th, ".....	"
1681	M. A. M.....	F.....	November	21st, 1884.....	"	12th, ".....	Improved.
2123	W. H. H.....	M.....	March	25th, 1888.....	June	1st, ".....	Recovered.
1965	S. K.....	F.....	August	21st, 1886.....	"	5th, ".....	Improved.
2074	E. W.....	F.....	August	10th 1887.....	"	18th, ".....	Recovered.
2054	A. P.....	M.....	May	25th, 1887.....	"	18th, ".....	"
2007	W. T. W.....	M.....	January	7th, 1887.....	"	18th, ".....	Unimproved.
2084	M. A. S.....	F.....	October	4th, 1887.....	July	18th, ".....	"
2065	M. K.....	F.....	July	13th, 1887.....	August	8th, ".....	Recovered.
2038	S. J. B.....	F.....	April	26th, 1887.....	"	10th, ".....	"
2040	J. E. M.....	M.....	April	27th, 1887.....	"	29th, ".....	Improved.
2082	C. H. P.....	M.....	September	27th, 1887.....	September	4th, ".....	"
2117	I. S.....	F.....	February	27th, 1888.....	"	18th, ".....	Recovered.
2126	J. W.....	M.....	April	5th, 1888.....	"	27th, ".....	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
2047	M. A. C ..	F	67	November 20, 1887. ....	.....	6	7	Senile Decay.
1584	A. F.	F	63	December 4, "	3	8	7	Anæmia.
1443	S. McQ....	F	28	" 5, "	5	2	28	Phthisis.
2070	J. M. L....	M	33	" 6, " ....	.....	4	14	General Paresis.
2096	M. J. H ..	M	21	" 14, " ....	.....	.....	29	Typhoid Fever.
1717	M. H.	F	69	January 11, 1888.	2	6	17	Senile Decay.
1833	M. C.	F	32	" 19, "	2	2	.....	Phthisis.
1348	R. W.	F	45	" 29, "	6	4	9	Exhaustion of Mania.
1910	T. D.	M	43	" 29, "	1	8	4	Peritonitis.
2099	J. D.	M	36	" 30, " ....	.....	1	25	Heart Disease.
542	E. J. D. ..	F	48	February 6, "	18	2	12	General Debility.
2001	N. G.	M	47	" 7, "	1	1	22	General Paresis.
1122	M. G.	F	36	" 24, "	9	11	15	Epilepsy.
2078	J. H. M....	M	32	April 3, " ....	..	7	10	Typhoid Fever.
1107	J. W.	M	46	" 8, "	10	2	3	Diarrhœa.
1689	G. P. G....	M	51	" 13, "	3	2	24	Epilepsy.
1840	J. M. F....	M	21	" 18, "	2	4	28	Phthisis.
2114	G. A. K....	M	31	" 22, " ....	.....	2	1	Chronic Diarrhœa.
2129	C. P.	M	36	May 7, " ....	.....	.....	7	Exhaust'n of Melancholia.
2131	E. T.	M	35	June 12, " ....	.....	.....	15	Septicæmia.
1333	A. C.	F	31	" 23, "	7	.....	8	Goitre.
2121	J. L.	M	35	" 28, " ....	.....	3	15	Marasmus.
2119	M. B.	F	47	August 16, " ....	.....	5	14	Phthisis.
1187	E. McC. ..	F	55	" 22, "	9	8	18	Diarrhœa.
1593	M. L.	F	26	" 28, "	4	4	17	Phthisis.
1877	E. D.	F	71	September 19, "	2	6	8	Senile Decay.
1871	S. E. M. ..	F	29	" 19, "	2	7	8	Phthisis.
1390	I. B.	F	51	" 24, "	6	7	22	Apoplexy.
962	S. P.	F	44	" 29, "	12	1	.....	Suicide by Hanging.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents				3		3	3
Book-keepers				1		1	1
Bakers				7		7	7
Bricklayers				1		1	1
Butchers				1		1	1
Blacksmiths	1		1	22		22	23
Barbers				2		2	2
Barristers				3		3	3
Bankers				1		1	1
Basket-makers	1		1				1
Commercial travellers				4		4	4
Coopers				6		6	6
Carpenters	1		1	55		55	56
Clerks	1		1	26		26	27
Clergymen				8		8	8
Carriagemakers				5		5	5
Cooks				1	3	4	4
Carders				3		3	3
Captains of steamboats				3		3	3
Customhouse Officers				2		2	2
Carters				3		3	3
Cheese-makers				2		2	2
Domestic servants, all kinds	1	22	23	14	269	283	306
Dressmakers					21	21	21
Detectives				1		1	1
Druggists				2		2	2
Engineers				3		3	3
Farmers	20		20	327	2	329	349
Fishermen				2		2	2
Gardeners				1		1	1
Grocers				1		1	1
Gunsmiths				1		1	1
Harnessmakers				8		8	8
Housekeepers		1	1		18	18	19
Hackdrivers	1		1				1
Innkeepers				1		1	1
Jewellers				2		2	2
Janitors				1		1	1
Labourers	12		12	323		323	335
Ladies					2	2	2
Lumbermen	1		1	1		1	2
Milliners					1	1	1

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Masons	2		2	2		2	4
Machinists	1		1	10		10	11
Matchmakers				1		1	1
Millers				3		3	3
Moulders				2		2	2
Merchants				17		17	17
Mechanics				1		1	1
Music teachers					3	3	3
No occupation		4	4	20	46	66	70
Not stated				121	171	292	292
Other occupations				8	24	32	32
Prostitutes					1	1	1
Painters				13		13	13
Printers	1		1	4		4	5
Peddlers				2		2	2
Physicians				6		6	6
Pump-makers				2		2	2
Railway foremen				1		1	1
Registrar				1		1	1
Spinsters		2	2				2
Sailors				12		12	12
Students				6		6	6
Spinners					2	2	2
Stone-cutters				1		1	1
Shoemakers	1		1	38		38	39
Seamstresses		1	1		45	45	46
Station-masters				2		2	2
Soldiers				10		10	10
Teachers	1	3	4	12	15	27	31
Tinsmiths				5		5	5
Tavern-keepers	1		1	14		14	15
Tailors				2		2	2
Weavers	1		1	1		1	2
Waggon-makers	1		1				1
Wives		8	8		281	281	289
Unknown or other employments	1		1	6	8	14	15
Upholsterers				1		1	1
Total	49	41	90	1171	912	2083	2173

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing Causes of Insanity during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1888.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends				1	2	3
Religious excitement				4		4
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.				2	1	3
Love affairs, including seduction				2	1	3
Mental anxiety, "worry"				2	1	3
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink				1		1
Self-abuse, sexual				4	2	6
Over-work				1		1
Sunstroke					1	1
Accident or injury				1	1	2
Puerperal					1	1
Puberty and change of life					2	2
Uterine disorders					1	1
Brain disease, with epilepsy				1		1
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.				1	3	4
Fevers				1	1	2
HEREDITARY.						
With other combined cause not ascertained	22	16	38			
Unknown	27	25	52	28	24	52
Total	49	41	90	49	41	90

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.		Term of Probation.	Result.
1962	F.....	A. P.....	October	11th, 1887....	4 months.....	Discharged, improved.
2037	F.....	H. E. A.....	"	15th ".....	2 ".....	" " " "
2061	M.....	J. M. P.....	"	28th ".....	2 ".....	" recovered.
2060	M.....	J. W. A.....	November	12th ".....	1 ".....	" improved.
2014	F.....	M. L. B.....	December	7th ".....	3 ".....	" " " "
2081	F.....	A. E. M.....	"	12th ".....	3 ".....	" " " "
2042	M.....	J. B. R.....	"	13th ".....	1 ".....	Returned, unimproved.
2002	M.....	J. M.....	"	15th ".....	2 ".....	Discharged, recovered.
1968	F.....	R. C.....	"	20th ".....	2 ".....	" " " "
2085	F.....	S. S.....	January	5th, 1888....	3 ".....	Returned, unimproved.
1409	M.....	J. C.....	February	2nd ".....	1 ".....	Discharged, improved.
931	F.....	S. J. S.....	"	8th ".....	1 ".....	Returned, unimproved.
2080	M.....	W. M.....	"	10th ".....	2 ".....	Discharged, recovered.
1681	F.....	M. A. M.....	"	10th ".....	3 ".....	" improved.
2007	M.....	W. T. W.....	March	16th ".....	3 ".....	" unimproved.
2086	F.....	M. E. A.....	"	31st ".....	2 ".....	" recovered.
2054	M.....	A. P.....	April	12th ".....	2 ".....	" " " "
1977	M.....	W. J. C. S.....	"	19th ".....	6 ".....	Still on probation.
1965	F.....	S. K.....	"	26th ".....	2 ".....	Discharged, improved.
2030	F.....	J. M.....	May	15th ".....	6 ".....	Still on probation.
2038	F.....	S. J. B.....	June	9th ".....	2 ".....	Discharged, recovered.
2040	M.....	J. E. M.....	"	27th ".....	2 ".....	" improved.
2082	M.....	C. H. P.....	"	28th ".....	2 ".....	" " " "
2117	F.....	I. S.....	July	12th ".....	2 ".....	" recovered.
1556	M.....	W. B. G.....	August	2nd ".....	2 ".....	Still on probation.
1570	M.....	J. McD.....	"	7th ".....	2 ".....	" " " "
2139	M.....	E. S.....	"	22nd ".....	3 ".....	" " " "
2052	M.....	G. P.....	September	5th ".....	2 ".....	" " " "
2102	F.....	A. T.....	"	13th ".....	2 ".....	" " " "
2122	M.....	W. L.....	"	17th ".....	2 ".....	" " " "

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.....				16	14	30
Discharged, recovered.....	4	4	8			
" improved.....	4	6	10			
" unimproved.....	1		1			
Returned to Asylum.....	1	2	3	10	12	22
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1888.....				6	2	8

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the Ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

AGES.	ADMISSIONS.			RECOVERIES.			DEATHS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years.....	1	5	6	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" 20 " 25 "	6	2	8	4	4	8	2	.....	2
" 25 " 30 "	13	12	25	1	.....	1	.....	3	3
" 30 " 35 "	3	4	7	1	2	3	3	2	5
" 35 " 40 "	5	3	8	1	.....	1	4	1	5
" 40 " 45 "	6	3	9	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
" 45 " 50 "	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
" 50 " 55 "	5	3	8	2	.....	2	1	1	2
" 55 " 60 "	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 60 " 65 "	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 65 " 70 "	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
" 70 " 75 " ....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 75 " 80 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 80 " 85 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 85 " 90 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	48	40	88	9	7	16	13	16	29

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	21	10	.....	.....	.....
From 1 to 2 months.....	14	20	.....	.....	.....
" 2 " 3 "	5	5	3	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	3	7	.....	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	2	1	2	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	5	2	2	1	.....
" 6 " 7 "	3	4	3	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	3	9	.....	1	.....
" 8 " 9 "	3	4	.....	1	.....
" 9 " 10 "	1	4	.....	.....	1
" 10 " 11 " .....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
" 11 " 12 " .....	.....	8	.....	1	.....
" 12 " 18 "	6	29	5	2	1
" 18 months to 2 years.....	.....	24	.....	3	1
" 2 to 3 years.....	9	150	.....	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	6	29	.....	1	.....
" 4 " 5 "	4	55	.....	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	1	27	.....	1	.....
" 6 " 7 "	1	28	.....	1	.....
" 7 " 8 " .....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 " .....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	1	14	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 " .....	.....	87	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	1	83	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards	1	28	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	90	668	16	12	3

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who Worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	30	6752	.....	6752
Tailor's shop	10	2038	.....	2038
Shoe shop .....			.....
Engineer's shop	7	1725	.....	1725
Blacksmith's shop	1	180	.....	180
Mason work	4	610	.....	610
Repairing roads	14	2880	.....	2880
Wood yard and coal shed ..	4	913	.....	913
Bakery	4	790	.....	790
Laundry	21	608	3750	4358
Dairy	9	.....	2196	2196
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	10	2301	.....	2301
Piggery .....			.....
Painting	8	1489	.....	1489
Farm	26	5896	.....	5896
Garden ..	13	2823	.....	2823
Grounds	8	1950	.....	1950
Stable	6	1810	.....	1810
Kitchen	14	1495	2096	3591
Dining rooms	45	3847	7270	11117
Officer's quarters	7	.....	1235	1235
Sewing rooms	74	.....	16799	16799
Knitting	58	.....	18051	18051
Mending	18	.....	4932	4932
Wards	210	44545	16026	60571
Halls				
Storeroom	1	313	.....	313
General	75	2356	17097	19453
Total	677	85321	89452	174773

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1888, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District.....		1	1
Bruce.....		2	2
Carleton.....	40	47	87
Dundas.....	7	8	15
Durham.....	1	9	10
Essex.....	1		1
Frontenac.....	46	44	90
Glengarry.....	16	13	29
Grenville.....	5	9	14
Grey.....	1	2	3
Hastings.....	15	20	35
Lambton.....	1		1
Lanark.....	31	32	63
Leeds.....	27	21	48
Lennox and Addington.....	21	17	38
Middlesex.....	1	1	2
Muskoka District.....	1		1
Norfolk.....	2		2
Northumberland.....	4	10	14
Ontario.....	4	8	12
Oxford.....	1	1	2
Peel.....		1	1
Perth.....	1	1	2
Peterborough.....	4	7	11
Prescott.....	7	10	17
Prince Edward.....	10	11	21
Renfrew.....	17	15	32
Russell.....	4	4	8
Simcoe.....		4	4
Stormont.....	15	17	32
Victoria.....	3	4	7
Wellington.....	1		1
Wentworth.....		3	3
York, including Toronto.....	10	18	28
Not classed, unknown, etc.....	27	4	31
Total.....	324	344	668

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing the number of patients transferred from the Asylum for the Insane, Kingston,* during the official year ending September 30th, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Native of—	Married or Single.	Religion.	County Whence.	Warrant or Certificate.	Asylum Transferred to—
1	F. S.	F.	England	M.	Bible Christian	Ontario	W.	Toronto.
2	B. R.	M.	Canada	S.	R. Catholic...	Frontenac.....	W.	Hamilton.
3	M. J. P.	F.	Ireland	M.	"	Lincoln	W.	"
4	M. S.	F.	Unknown	M.	English Ch.	Perth	W.	"
5	A. S.	F.	Canada	W.	"	Simcoe	W.	"
6	J. L.	F.	"	S.	"	York	W.	"
7	J. F.	F.	Unknown	S.	Baptist	"	W.	"
8	N. J. A.	F.	Canada	S.	Protestant	Welland	W.	"
9	C. R.	F.	Ireland	S.	R. Catholic...	Wentworth	W.	"
10	L. L.	F.	Canada	M.	Methodist	York	W.	"
11	M. G.	F.	Ireland	S.	English Ch.	Ontario	W.	"
12	M. H. J.	F.	Canada	S.	"	Lincoln	W.	"
13	E. H.	F.	England	M.	"	Wentworth.....	W.	"
14	M. McA.	F.	Scotland	M.	Presbyterian..	"	W.	"
15	M. S.	F.	United States.	S.	English Ch.	"	W.	"
16	A. T.	F.	Canada	S.	"	"	W.	"
17	M. H.	F.	"	S.	R. Catholic...	York	W.	"
18	E. S.	F.	Scotland	S.	Presbyterian..	Middlesex.....	W.	"
19	M. H.	F.	"	M.	Methodist	Wentworth	W.	"
20	M. J. B.	F.	Ireland	S.	English Ch.	Halton	W.	"
21	E. M.	F.	England	M.	Methodist	York	W.	"
22	C. S.	F.	Canada	M.	Unknown	Ontario	W.	"
23	C. R.	M.	"	M.	R. Catholic...	Kent	W.	"
24	D. McK.	M.	Unknown	M.	Presbyterian..	Bruce	W.	"
25	W. W.	M.	Canada	S.	Methodist	Brant	W.	"
26	H. H.	M.	"	S.	Baptist	Haldimand.....	W.	"
27	G. B.	M.	Unknown	S.	Unknown	"	W.	"
28	R. L.	M.	Scotland	M.	Presbyterian..	Wentworth.....	W.	"
29	F. H. K.	M.	Canada	S.	English Ch.	Ontario	W.	"
30	C. B.	M.	England	S.	Methodist	Peel	W.	"
31	J. F.	M.	Unknown	M.	English Ch.	York	W.	"
32	J. H.	M.	Canada	S.	Methodist	Haldimand.....	W.	"
33	C. R.	M.	"	M.	Protestant	Kingston Pent'y.	W.	"
34	J. R.	M.	"	M.	Methodist	"	W.	"
35	J. C. W.	M.	England	S.	"	Simcoe	W.	"
36	A. McK.	M.	Canada	S.	Presbyterian..	York	W.	"
37	M. McC.	M.	Ireland	M.	R. Catholic...	Halton	W.	"
38	H. J.	M.	England	S.	"	York	W.	"
39	J. W.	M.	Canada	S.	English Ch.	Ontario	W.	"
40	W. H.	M.	"	S.	Methodist	"	W.	"
41	W. L.	M.	"	S.	Presbyterian..	North Durham..	W.	"
42	J. McG.	M.	"	M.	"	Hastings	W.	"

TABLE No. 15.

Disposal of applicants at Kingston Asylum for year ending September 30th, 1888.

A.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Applicants admitted.....	40	37	77
“ awarded	5	7	12
“ to whom vacancies were not awarded.....	17	17	34
	62	61	123

Disposal of applicants to whom vacancies were awarded, but not accepted.

B.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Improved at home.....	1	6	7
Died at home.....	1	.....	1
Awarded, but not yet admitted.....	3	1	4
	5	7	12

Disposal of applicants to whom vacancies were not awarded.

C.	Males.	Females.	Total.
No return made	3	4	7
Discharged from gaol	2	3	5
Died in gaol.....	.....	2	2
Sent to another asylum	1	.....	1
Died at home.....	1	.....	1
Idiotic	2	.....	2
Not proper subjects for treatment	3	3	6
On file, waiting to be awarded	5	5	10
	17	17	34

TABLE No. 16.

Returns from Farm and Garden for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

Quantity.		Rate.	Value.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
700 bushels	Apples	70	490 00
156 "	Beans	1 00	156 00
115 "	Beets	40	46 00
36 "	Cucumbers	1 50	54 00
185 "	Carrots	40	74 00
800 "	Oats	40	320 00
115 "	Onions and Radishes	1 00	115 00
116 "	Peas	80	92 80
5 "	Pears	1 50	7 50
104 "	Parsnips	50	52 00
2010 "	Potatoes	40	804 00
45 "	Spinach	45	20 25
8 "	Salsify	1 00	8 00
160 "	Tomatoes	40	64 00
16 tons	Hay	15 00	240 00
18 "	Straw	8 00	144 00
160 loads	Green fodder	50	80 00
2400 bunches	Lettuce, Radish, Asparagus, Parsley, Sage, Thyme, etc.	5	120 00
9000 "	Rhubarb	6	540 00
1450 quarts	Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Raspberries, etc.	7	101 50
7500 heads	Cabbage and Cauliflower	6	450 00
500 "	Celery	6	30 00
1200 dozen	Green Corn	12	144 00
635 "	Eggs	16	101 60
23 "	Melons, Squashes, Citrons, etc.	2 00	46 00
2050 lbs	Grapes	7	143 50
275 each	Chickens	35	96 25
93 "	Turkeys	90	83 70
72 "	Sucking Pigs		145 00
8366 lbs	Pork		528 70
17 each	Cows killed		671 00
16045 gallons	Milk	20	3209 00
2 each	Colts—increased value		100 00
			\$9277 80

TABLE No. 17.

Shewing the number of Articles made and Repaired during the official year ending 30th September, 1888.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons.....	859	1487	Lambrequins, window.....	25	.....
Bolster cases.....	3	.....	Lace, knitted, yds.....	150	.....
Bonnets, sun.....	92	57	Laundry drying loft, slides..	10	20
Blankets.....	.....	115	Laying hardwood floor in	.....	.....
Blinds, window.....	56	.....	wards, 10 M. ft.....	2	.....
Bedticks.....	172	737	Laying floor in stables.....	2	.....
Brushes, scrubbing.....	8818	.....	“ “ fan room.....	1	.....
do blacking.....	210	.....	“ “ conservatory.....	1	.....
Brooms, corn.....	420	.....	“ “ summer house.....	1	.....
Brackets.....	28	.....	“ “ brush shop.....	1	.....
Benches and bedsteads.....	.....	74	Lathing and furring wards, 1,	.....	.....
Boards for games.....	16	.....	2 and 3.....	3	.....
Boxes for gardener.....	18	.....	Ladders.....	10	.....
Boots, long, pairs.....	2	11	Mattresses, hair.....	15	176
“ coburg.....	107	90	“ ticks.....	59	27
“ women's.....	4	6	Mats, cocoa.....	16	.....
Bridles.....	.....	7	Mats, rag.....	45	.....
Bags, clothes.....	12	.....	Mop handles.....	150	.....
Caps, women's.....	24	27	Neckties.....	150	.....
Chemises, cotton.....	615	2090	Overalls.....	34	27
“ flannel.....	3	5	Pillows, hair.....	238	.....
Coats.....	151	682	“ ticks.....	48	37
Carpets.....	3	.....	“ cases.....	688	931
Counterpanes.....	.....	644	Piano cover.....	1	.....
Curtain poles.....	60	.....	Pudding cloths.....	50	.....
Cart wheels, pair.....	2	.....	Petticoats.....	448	1684
Crutches.....	2	.....	Pants, pairs.....	317	1190
Chairs.....	1	150	Picture frames.....	20	.....
Clothes racks.....	3	.....	“ easels.....	12	.....
Carts.....	.....	6	Peels for baker.....	4	.....
Curtains, cheese cloth.....	50	.....	Quilts, strong.....	2	.....
Clothes, presses and cupboards	4	4	Spars for boat.....	4	.....
Closet seats.....	24	4	Sails.....	3	.....
Collars, linen.....	126	.....	Sail covers.....	3	.....
“ horse.....	.....	4	Sheets.....	768	1643
Coffins.....	36	.....	Shrouds.....	25	.....
Commode.....	1	.....	Surplice.....	1	.....
Carpet sweepers.....	.....	2	Stockings, pairs.....	356	3220
Doors.....	.....	12	Socks.....	633	3034
Dresses.....	386	2378	Shirts.....	855	1545
“ uniform.....	48	.....	Smocks.....	34	.....
“ night.....	177	416	Shawls.....	.....	16
Drawers, pairs.....	223	714	Shingling roofs, new.....	3	.....
Embroidered pillow shams.....	175	.....	Slippers, leather.....	202	40
“ brackets.....	9	.....	“ canvas.....	390	.....
“ felt table covers.....	8	.....	Screens for wards.....	6	.....
“ tray covers.....	4	.....	Sash.....	6	10
“ doilies.....	8	.....	Scythe snaths.....	.....	4
Fencing, rods.....	320	.....	Shafts for carts, pairs.....	3	.....
Farm gates.....	3	.....	Sleighs.....	.....	2
Feeding troughs.....	6	.....	Towels.....	50	23
Flower stands.....	4	.....	Table cloths.....	72	25
Floors.....	.....	12	“ napkins.....	24	.....
Gas purifiers, sets.....	1	.....	Tables.....	22	6
Glass setting, feet.....	1500	.....	Upholstered sofas and chairs.	30	.....
Harness sets, double.....	.....	4	Undervests.....	3	12
“ straps.....	11	24	Vests.....	42	208
Halters.....	2	.....	Violins.....	3	.....
Hats, trimmed.....	48	.....	Whatnot.....	1	.....
Hen coops.....	6	.....	Wheelbarrows.....	4	21
Hen house, 18 ft. x 36.....	1	.....	Wood trays.....	4	.....
Harrows.....	.....	3	Water cart.....	.....	1
Incubator.....	1	.....	Wards painted, sq. yds.....	6000	.....
Jackets, women's.....	.....	19	“ bordered, feet.....	1500	.....

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, HAMILTON.

HAMILTON, October 1st, 1888.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario :

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Thirteenth Annual Report of this Asylum for the year ending September 30th, 1888.

The number of patients in this Asylum on the 1st of October, 1887, was 317 males and 307 females. Total, 624.

Number admitted during the year by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant, 108 males and 65 females. Total, 173.

Number admitted by certificate, 68 males and 84 females. Total, 152.

Number admitted during the year, 176 males and 149 females. Total, 325.

Total number under treatment during the year, 949.

Discharged as recovered, 27 males and 15 females. Total, 42.

Discharged as improved, 6 males and 8 females. Total, 14.

Discharged as unimproved, 4 males and 6 females. Total, 10.

Number of discharges during year, 37 males and 29 females. Total, 66.

Number of deaths, 25 males and 18 females. Total, 43.

Number of elopements, 5 males and no females.

Number transferred to other Asylums, 1 male and 2 females. Total, 3.

Remaining in Asylum 30th September, 1888, 425 males and 407 females. Total, 832.

Ratio of discharges, recovered and improved, of admissions (excluding those admitted from other Asylums), 27.49 per cent.

Mortality on number under treatment during the year, 4.53 per cent.

Cost of maintenance per patient for year ending September 30th, 1888, \$158.37.

In making my report last year I laboured under the disadvantage of having been only one month in charge, and my remarks were necessarily as brief as my experience was imperfect. This year I have had the benefit of a full year's experience, during which time I have been a careful student in the wide field of psychological observation as well as in mastering the detail of asylum management. Whether or not I have sufficiently profited by that experience time and results alone will prove.

Orchard House.

The most important event of the year was the completion and occupancy of Orchard House, which provides additional accommodation for 300 patients—a structure alike creditable to the Government, the contractor and all concerned in its construction. Apart from its architectural design and beauty externally, its internal plan of arrangement, with a dining room on each hall, marks an important advance in asylum construction in this Province, and settles forever, to my mind, its immense superiority over the general dining room system still in vogue here.

We have expended an immense amount of labour in removing debris from around the building and in levelling and terracing the grounds. Fortunately this is a class of work well adapted to asylum labour and we have utilized it to the fullest extent, and though much remains to be done yet, I hope before winter sets in to have the work so far advanced as to give the surroundings a somewhat neat and finished appearance.

The internal furnishing of the building is still incomplete. The walls of the spacious halls look bare for want of pictures; the reception room is still unfurnished, and there are no couches on the halls for sick or infirm patients to recline upon.

An extension of the telephone system would be a great convenience to us, especially to Orchard House, Superintendent's house, and stables.

Main Building.

The heating of the main building is very defective notwithstanding an immense consumption of coal. I am satisfied there must be something radically wrong with the system. An appropriation was made last session to improve this defect, but nothing has been done and winter is again upon us.

The basement floor on the male side is so rotten as to be both unsafe and unwholesome. I proposed during the summer to have it laid with cement, which we could have done ourselves, but the necessary material was not forthcoming and the work had to be abandoned.

The amusement hall has been painted under the superintendence of an attendant with a staff of patients, they have exhibited a good deal of taste in the artistic design of their work. Had we suitable stage scenery we would now have a most beautiful and attractive hall. A good deal of repainting has been done on all the halls which gives them a neat and cheerful appearance.

Farm and Buildings.

An additional ninety-five acres of land was added to our farm by purchase during the year, making in all about 300 acres in connection with the Asylum. It was the month of August before we came into possession of this land, too late to receive any returns from it this year. The purchase of the Andrews' property would now make our farm compact and symmetrical.

The products of the farm are less than usual this year on account of the failure of the wheat and hay crops. The spring crops and roots are, however, excellent and compensate to some extent for the failure in the other.

There are two vacant houses on the new farm, one has sufficient accommodation for two families; it will be for you to say whether or not they shall be occupied and by whom.

A good deal of progressive work has been done on the farm, throughout the year, in the way of fencing, draining and stumping. Our principle requirements on the farm for next year will be fencing material and drain tile.

I would again draw your attention to the necessity for new farm buildings, including a root house and piggery. Since the occupation of Orchard House the piggery has become more than ever obnoxious to us. On warm days, with the wind from the west, they were under the necessity of shutting down the windows to keep out the stench.

Our winter supply of coal lies piled up outdoors for want of shed room, exposed to all kinds of weather; an effort should be made to provide against this as early as possible.

The necessity for enlarged refrigerator accommodation was severely felt during the summer. The present refrigerator was intended to serve a much smaller population than we have at present.

Garden.

I am pleased to state that the products of the garden have been most prolific, an abundance of all kinds of fruit and vegetables was supplied in due season.

The gardener has exhibited most commendable energy in his work, considering the means at his disposal. Before another season closes we shall rejoice in what has been a long-felt want at this Asylum, viz., a green house.

A good deal of substantial work has been done in road-making and gravelling and otherwise ornamenting the grounds.

Water Supply.

Two ineffectual attempts were made during the year to get a supply of water for the Asylum other than the present expensive method. The first was by drilling 1,200 feet in the rock, which proved a failure. The other was to develop a spring on the arm of Mr. Terryberry, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Asylum. Several charges of dynamite

were put in the rock from which it flowed, hoping to increase the flow, which it did, still, after a continuous test of twenty-four hours, it was discovered that the supply was only equal to about one-half what we required, and was abandoned.

A new engine is to be put in at the pump house, on Queen street, with an enlarged water main to the Asylum. An increased tank capacity at the main building is now necessary to complete this system, which would obviate the necessity of pumping on Sundays and ensure us plenty of water in any emergency.

Superintendent's House.

An addition to the Superintendent's house is now in course of erection which will provide ample accommodation for any ordinary family. Though not in the original estimate, provision is made for a furnace in the cellar. I trust you may be able to impress upon the Government the necessity of heating the house with hot water as early as possible, not only as a matter of economy, but from the difficulty experienced in heating the enlarged area of the house by the present method.

Horses and Carriages.

We have a very poor class of horses. Some of them are so old and crippled as to be unfit for any purpose but consuming hay and oats. A very inferior team was bought last spring for the messenger waggon, to take the place of the ponies. I cannot too strongly condemn the practice of buying this class of horses; we have too many of them already, and they consume as much as good horses. The horse formerly driven by the Superintendent has become quite disabled for driving on the road and I have converted him into a cart horse, so that I am practically without a horse altogether. I would recommend the purchase of two good driving horses and rigs. Our carriages are old and shabby-looking, and cost more to keep them in repair than would buy new ones.

Suicides.

I have to report two cases of suicide during the year, both by strangulation. The first was a female named Bridget English, an inveterate suicide, she had made repeated attempts to hang herself, and was continually making ropes for that purpose; she was cut down once before just in time to save her life. This time she succeeded in eluding the watch of the two attendants on the hall for a few moments and hung herself with a rope made of knitting cotton to one of the steam pipes in the dormitory. It happened about nine o'clock in the forenoon. She was still alive when cut down, but all efforts to resuscitate her were unavailing. An inquest was held by Coroner Woolverton and the following verdict returned:—"That Bridget English came to her death by hanging herself, in the Hamilton Asylum, she being insane, November 10th, 1887, and that no blame attaches to any of the officers or attendants of the Asylum."

The other case was that of William Lymburner. He had only been eight days in the Asylum and was not suspected of being suicidal. He hung himself by fastening the sheet of his bed to the iron grating above the door. He was found by the night watch, about eleven o'clock p.m., standing with his feet on the floor. Two other patients slept in the same room with him, but he did his work so stealthily that they never heard him. Coroner White was notified, but, on hearing the circumstances, did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest.

Amusements.

The weekly dance, together with concerts and dramatic performances were kept up with spirit throughout the winter. During the summer out-door amusements, in the form of base-ball matches for the men and picnics for the women, were entered into with zest

and highly appreciated. We are deeply indebted to many kind friends in the city for the warm interest they manifested in coming, often at great sacrifice, to contribute to our enjoyment, and to relieve, as far as possible, the gloom and monotony of asylum life.

Sunday Service.

The usual Sunday service has been regularly conducted throughout the year by the Ministerial Association and others; the service is highly appreciated by the patients, and I have much pleasure in recording my hearty thanks to the clergymen who have so kindly ministered to our spiritual wants.

Officers and Employés.

The opening of Orchard House necessarily involved the engagement of an increased number of attendants and other employés. I am pleased to state that I was singularly fortunate in securing a class who are devoted and conscientious in the discharge of their duty.

The only change to note under this head is the resignation of Miss Shaw, the chief female attendant, who had faithfully discharged her duties here for nearly seven years. Her place has been filled by Miss Rice, who has already given evidence of peculiar fitness for the position.

With trifling exceptions, I am pleased to say that every officer and employé has discharged his and her duties with the utmost faithfulness. The medical staff have been especially faithful and loyal in the discharge of their duty and have ably and cheerfully supported me in my onerous work. Considering the large number of people, sane and insane, associated together in such intimate relations, and the amount of labour and material required in even providing for their daily wants, the marvel is that the machinery should run so smoothly and with so little friction.

In conclusion, we have reason to congratulate ourselves upon having, in a quiet and unostentatious way, endeavoured to discharge the great public trust committed to us with the utmost fidelity and zeal.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES RUSSELL,

Medical Superintendent

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Hamilton, for the year ending
30th September, 1888.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending
30th September, 1888.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1887.....				317	307	624
Admitted during year:—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	108	65	173			
“ Medical Certificate.....	68	84	152			
				176	149	325
Total number under treatment during year.....				493	456	949
Discharges during year:—						
As recovered.....	27	15	42			
“ improved	6	8	14			
“ unimproved.....	4	6	10			
Total number of discharges during year.....	37	29	66			
Died.....	25	18	43			
Eloped	5		5			
Transferred.....	1	2	3			
				68	49	117
Remaining in Asylum 30th Sept., 1888.....				425	407	832
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum ...				993	930	1923
“ discharged.....	269	308	577			
“ died	228	173	401			
“ eloped	42	1	43			
“ transferred	29	41	70			
				563	523	1091
“ remaining 30th September, 1888.....				425	407	832
Number of applications on file 30th September, 1888,				9	4	13

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1887, to 30th September, 1888.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 14th of Sept., 1888)	426	409	835
Minimum " " " (on the 24th of Dec., 1887)	315	302	617
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year . . .	128727	122011	250738
Daily average population	351.713	333.363	685.076

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married and widowed	73	91	164	455	527	982
Single	103	58	161	538	403	941
Total	176	149	325	993	930	1923
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians	34	25	59	205	179	384
Episcopalians	34	32	66	215	175	390
Methodists	30	33	63	203	194	397
Baptists	7	13	20	40	59	99
Congregationalists	1	1	2	6	9	15
Roman Catholics	35	27	62	197	217	414
Mennonites	1	1	2	8	3	11
Quakers	1	1	2	8	4	12
Infidels				1		1
Other denominations	22	13	35	61	60	121
Not reported	11	5	16	49	30	79
Total	176	149	325	993	930	1923
NATIONALITIES.						
English	26	21	47	167	103	270
Irish	23	36	59	157	215	372
Scotch	11	20	31	81	90	171
Canadian	98	60	158	498	446	944
United States	4	5	9	27	23	50
Other Countries	6	3	9	33	35	68
Unknown	8	4	12	30	18	48
Total	176	149	325	993	930	1923

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1888.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Algoma District.....				2	2	4
Brant.....	11	5	16	45	38	83
Bruce.....	2		2	3	10	13
Carleton.....	1		1	10	8	18
Dufferin.....	2		2	5	3	8
Elgin.....	2		2	3	6	9
Essex.....					1	1
Frontenac.....	2		2	14	7	21
Grey.....	12	4	16	44	23	67
Haldimand.....	11	5	16	36	28	64
Halton.....	5	7	12	35	34	69
Hastings.....	1	1	2	5	4	9
Huron.....				3	7	10
Kent.....	1		1	2	4	6
Lambton.....				3	2	5
Lanark.....				1	1	2
Leeds and Grenville.....	1		1	6	5	11
Lennox and Addington.....				10		10
Lincoln.....	13	10	23	57	55	112
Middlesex.....		1	1	9	5	14
Muskoka District.....				6	1	7
Norfolk.....	9	12	21	28	38	66
Northumberland and Durham.....	6		6	32	27	59
Ontario.....	4	2	6	23	27	50
Oxford.....	3	1	4	8	4	12
Peel.....	3	2	5	13	13	26
Perth.....		1	1	2	7	9
Peterborough.....	1		1	7	11	18
Prescott and Russell.....				3		3
Prince Edward.....				5	2	7
Renfrew.....	1		1	3	2	5
Simcoe.....	16	17	33	121	92	213
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				13	9	22
Thunder Bay District.....	2		2	3	1	4
Victoria.....		2	2	8	12	20
Waterloo.....	7	1	8	26	25	51
Welland.....	4	14	18	36	44	80
Wellington.....	12	17	29	75	81	156
Wentworth.....	19	29	48	154	169	323
York.....	25	18	43	133	122	255
Not classed.....				1		1
Total admissions.....	176	149	325	993	930	1923

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to
30th September, 1888.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Algoma District.....				1		1
Brant.....	5	2	7	24	13	37
Bruce.....	2		2	3	6	9
Carleton.....	1		1	9	4	13
Dufferin.....	2		2	5	3	8
Elgin.....	1		1	1	1	2
Essex.....					1	1
Frontenac.....	1		1	13	2	15
Grey.....	8	2	10	34	12	46
Haldimand.....	7	1	8	21	7	28
Halton.....	3	2	5	20	14	34
Hastings.....	1		1	5	2	7
Huron.....					1	1
Kent.....	1		1	1		1
Lambton.....				3	1	4
Lanark.....				1		1
Leeds and Grenville.....	1		1	6	4	10
Lennox and Addington.....				9		9
Lincoln.....	7	6	13	42	28	70
Middlesex.....		1	1	3	1	4
Muskoka District.....				5	1	6
Norfolk.....	7	6	13	17	20	37
Northumberland and Durham.....	4		4	20	13	33
Ontario.....	3	2	5	18	17	35
Oxford.....	2		2	5	3	8
Peel.....	1		1	4	5	9
Perth.....		1	1	1	5	6
Peterbrough.....	1		1	7	7	14
Prescott and Russell.....				3		3
Prince Edward.....				3	2	5
Renfrew.....	1		1	3		3
Simcoe.....	10	8	18	95	48	143
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				11	3	14
Thunder Bay District.....	2		2	3	1	4
Victoria.....		2	2	6	10	16
Waterloo.....	5		5	16	6	22
Welland.....	1	4	5	24	12	36
Wellington.....	6	4	10	32	16	48
Wentworth.....	2	7	9	37	32	69
York.....	23	17	40	109	81	190
Total admissions.....	108	65	173	620	382	1002

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those Discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.		When Discharged.		Remarks.
1.	G. E. H.	M.	August	3rd, 1887	October	1st, 1887	Improved.
2.	E. W.	F.	July	7th, 1885	"	4th, "	"
3.	M. S.	F.	"	17th, 1886	"	4th, "	Recovered.
4.	M. H.	F.	February	8th, 1887	"	14th, "	"
5.	A. L.	F.	May	5th, 1882	"	18th, "	"
6.	S. B.	M.	November	27th, 1886	"	18th, "	"
7.	J. P.	M.	October	22nd, "	"	25th, "	"
8.	E. S. V.	F.	March	5th, 1880	"	26th, "	"
9.	T. C.	M.	May	18th, 1883	"	28th, "	"
10.	M. H. T.	M.	March	24th, 1881	November	14th, "	Improved.
11.	J. C. E.	M.	October	7th, 1886	"	17th, "	Recovered.
12.	M. C. S.	F.	January	21st, 1887	"	21st, "	Unimproved.
13.	J. D.	M.	May	20th, "	"	21st, "	Recovered.
14.	C. M.	F.	June	20th, 1885	"	29th, "	"
15.	W. E. S.	M.	February	28th, "	"	30th, "	"
16.	E. W.	F.	June	14th, 1887	"	30th, "	Unimproved.
17.	D. A. F.	F.	October	2nd, "	December	9th, "	Improved.
18.	W. H. B.	M.	August	1st, "	"	12th, "	Recovered.
19.	E. B.	F.	September	21st, 1885	"	15th, "	"
20.	N. S. C.	F.	"	20th, 1886	"	21st, "	Unimproved.
21.	C. C.	F.	March	30th, "	"	22nd, "	Recovered.
22.	J. McK.	M.	July	2nd, 1887	"	23rd, "	"
23.	H. B.	M.	"	19th, "	"	24th, "	"
24.	E. McG.	F.	May	20th, "	"	29th, "	"
25.	O. B. A.	F.	December	5th, "	January	23rd, 1888	"
26.	W. S.	M.	August	31st, "	"	26th, "	"
27.	W. W. L.	M.	March	4th, 1881	February	24th, "	Improved.
28.	M. J. D.	F.	November	11th, 1887	"	24th, "	Recovered.
29.	J. P.	M.	February	24th, "	March	8th, "	"
30.	W. F. S.	M.	December	31st, "	"	19th, "	"
31.	R. H.	F.	June	22nd, 1886	"	23rd, "	Improved.
32.	L. J.	M.	July	26th, 1887	"	26th, "	Recovered.
33.	B. W.	M.	October	15th, "	"	29th, "	Improved.
34.	A. T.	M.	January	23rd, 1888	April	17th, "	Recovered.
35.	K. S.	F.	March	30th, "	"	19th, "	Improved.
36.	C. K.	F.	November	30th, 1887	"	25th, "	Unimproved.
37.	M. K.	F.	June	22nd, "	"	27th, "	Recovered.
38.	D. M.	M.	August	5th, 1886	May	1st, "	"
39.	H. McD.	M.	March	26th, 1888	"	10th, "	Improved.
40.	P. S.	M.	April	24th, "	"	11th, "	Unimproved.
41.	E. N.	M.	June	17th, 1887	"	14th, "	Recovered.
42.	M. G.	F.	November	10th, "	"	21st, "	Improved.
43.	A. B.	F.	May	14th, 1888	"	22nd, "	Unimproved.
44.	J. A.	M.	January	17th, "	"	29th, "	Recovered.
45.	T. R.	M.	"	17th, "	"	31st, "	"
46.	H. S.	M.	April	27th, 1887	June	29th, "	"
47.	M. H.	F.	October	1st, "	July	9th, "	"
48.	J. T. H.	M.	April	20th, 1886	"	10th, "	"
49.	R. D.	M.	November	4th, 1884	"	13th, "	"
50.	M. G.	F.	April	13th, 1888	"	17th, "	"
51.	R. W.	M.	November	15th, 1887	"	31st, "	"
52.	J. R.	M.	July	25th, "	"	31st, "	"
53.	R. J. S.	M.	"	23rd, "	"	31st, "	"
54.	J. S.	M.	"	25th, 1888	August	3rd, "	Unimproved.
55.	C. K.	F.	April	30th, "	"	8th, "	Improved.
56.	C. D.	F.	May	27th, 1887	"	21st, "	Recovered.
57.	S. B.	F.	August	25th, "	"	22nd, "	Improved.
58.	M. H. R.	F.	June	4th, 1888	"	28th, "	"
59.	N. T.	M.	May	12th, 1886	September	3rd, "	Unimproved.
60.	E. R.	F.	July	6th, 1888	"	13th, "	"
61.	G. T.	M.	June	15th, "	"	17th, "	Recovered.
62.	J. M. R.	M.	October	17th, 1887	"	18th, "	"
63.	C. LeB.	F.	April	14th, "	"	20th, "	"
64.	J. J.	M.	June	14th, "	"	22nd, "	Improved.
65.	P. A. M.	M.	May	28th, "	"	24th, "	Unimproved.
66.	J. E.	M.	April	7th, "	"	28th, "	Recovered.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing Age, Length of Residence, and Approximate Cause of Death of those who Died during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM.			Approximate Cause of Death.
					Years	Months	Days	
1..	E. A.	F.	46	October 9th, 1887..	3	8	5	Asphyxia.
2..	M. L.	F.	50	" 19th, " ..	.....	4	23	Dysentery.
3..	J. B.	M.	56	" 21st, " ..	.....	4	1	Gen. Paresis.
4..	E. J. K.	F.	27	" 31st, " ..	2	7	13	Apoplexy.
5..	S. E. D.	F.	37	November 3rd, " ..	1	8	12	Phthisis.
6..	J. B.	M.	46	" 4th, " ..	.....	1	8	Ex. Ac. Melan.
7..	B. E.	F.	50	" 10th, " ..	.....	5	10	Strangulation.
8..	J. C.	M.	70	" 12th, " ..	8	3	29	Senile Decay.
9..	E. T.	F.	49	" 22nd, " ..	.....	3	5	Marasmus.
10..	M. McF.	F.	58	December 3rd, " ..	.....	11	.....	"
11..	J. Y.	F.	65	" 5th, " ..	5	.....	28	Cerebritis.
12..	J. H.	M.	40	" 7th, " ..	11	4	24	Phthisis.
13..	A. J. B.	F.	31	" 13th, " ..	.....	.....	8	Ex. Ac. Mania.
14..	M. E. L.	F.	23	" 21st, " ..	1	1	23	Phthisis.
15..	R. T.	M.	47	January 3rd, 1888..	.....	3	10	Epilepsy.
16..	J. H.	M.	46	" 26th, " ..	.....	2	.....	Ex. Ac. Mania.
17..	J. B.	M.	?	" 27th, " ..	.....	6	29	Marasmus.
18..	J. D.	M.	50	February 1st, " ..	2	10	24	Epilepsy.
19..	A. M.	M.	22	" 22nd, " ..	1	.....	20	"
20..	M. McC.	F.	57	March 10th, " ..	7	9	24	Marasmus.
21..	J. T.	M.	50	" 27th, " ..	1	7	10	"
22..	F. H.	M.	49	April 4th, " ..	9	.....	10	Apoplexy.
23..	A. C.	F.	62	" 13th, " ..	2	2	16	Senile Decay.
24..	F. C.	M.	23	" 17th, " ..	.....	.....	20	Epilepsy.
25..	I. W.	M.	56	" 22nd, " ..	.....	1	26	Congest. of Lungs.
26..	W. H. S.	M.	55	May 9th, " ..	.....	1	5	Marasmus.
27..	N. R.	M.	48	" 12th, " ..	.....	2	15	"
28..	J. F.	M.	54	" 18th, " ..	8	1	11	Phthisis.
29..	M. G.	M.	32	" 30th, " ..	2	6	3	"
30..	J. P.	M.	57	June 15th, " ..	.....	6	29	Heart Disease.
31..	D. M.	M.	61	July 6th, " ..	.....	9	12	Apoplexy.
32..	S. T.	F.	45	" 13th, " ..	.....	.....	17	Epilepsy.
33..	D. McA.	M.	69	" 14th, " ..	12	1	13	Senile Decay.
34..	J. K.	M.	62	" 27th, " ..	2	4	5	Apoplexy.
35..	W. L.	M.	37	August 14th, " ..	.....	.....	8	Strangulation.
36..	C. C.	F.	62	" 20th, " ..	2	2	24	Paralysis.
37..	C. H.	F.	33	" 21st, " ..	4	1	6	Phthisis.
38..	B. F.	F.	58	" 26th, " ..	8	.....	5	Epilepsy.
39..	M. M.	M.	54	" 26th, " ..	3	9	15	"
40..	R. F. G.	M.	79	September 5th, " ..	.....	5	3	Senile Decay.
41..	J. B.	M.	58	" 12th, " ..	5	10	16	Epilepsy.
42..	M. B.	F.	68	" 16th, " ..	12	5	24	Apoplexy.
43..	L. B.	F.	70	" 27th, " ..	5	11	4	Senile Decay.

TABLE No. 7,

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents				2		2	2
Book-keepers	1		1	1		1	2
Bakers				2		2	2
Bricklayers	1		1	2		2	3
Butchers				3		3	3
Blacksmiths	5		5	11		11	16
Brewers				1		1	1
Builders				1		1	1
Barbers				2	1	3	3
Broom-makers				1		1	1
Commercial travellers				4		4	4
Cabinetmakers	1		1	1		1	2
Consuls				1		1	1
Confectioners				1		1	1
Coopers	1		1	1		1	2
Carpenters	9		9	34		34	43
Clerks	4		4	17	6	23	27
Clergymen				6		6	6
Carriage-makers				2		2	2
Corders				1	1	2	2
Cigarmakers				2		2	2
Civil servants	1		1				1
Carters				1		1	1
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds	1	24	25		277	277	302
Dressmakers		2	2		11	11	13
Detectives				1		1	1
Druggists	2		2	2		2	4
Doctors				1		1	1
Engineers	1		1	2		2	3
Editors				2		2	2
Farmers	52	2	54	272	1	273	327
Fishermen	2		2	2		2	4
Gardeners	1		1	4		4	5
Grocers	1		1	3	1	4	5
Glass-blowers				1		1	1
Hostlers				2		2	2
Harnessmakers				3		3	3
Housekeepers		88	88		282	282	370
Innkeepers				9	1	10	10
Jewellers	2		2				2
Janitors	1		1				1
Labourers	52		52	232		232	284
Laundresses		2	2		1	1	3
Lawyers				1		1	1
Milliners					2	2	2
Masons				3		3	3

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Machinists	4	.....	4	11	.....	11	15
Moulders .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Merchants .....	.....	.....	.....	9	8	17	17
Mechanics	2	.....	2	18	2	20	22
Music-teachers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Marble-cutters .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
No occupation	3	5	8	5	31	36	44
Night watchmen .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Nurses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Not stated	7	19	26	4	10	14	40
Other occupations	3	.....	3	17	.....	17	20
Plasterers ..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Photographers .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Painters	3	.....	3	7	.....	7	10
Printers	1	.....	1	4	.....	4	5
Peddlers .....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5	5
Pump-makers .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Spinsters .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Sailors	2	.....	2	6	.....	6	8
Students	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	4
Spinners .....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7	7
Stone-cutters	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	3
Saddlers .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Shoemakers	1	.....	1	12	.....	12	13
Seamstresses .....	.....	2	2	.....	17	17	19
Soldiers .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Surveyors .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Sail and tent-makers .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Ship-builders	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	3
Teachers .....	.....	1	1	10	11	21	22
Tinsmiths	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	4
Tavern-keepers	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	3
Tailors	2	3	5	4	5	9	14
Tanners .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Teamsters	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	4
Weavers .....	.....	1	1	4	4	8	9
Waggon-makers	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	3
Unknown or other employments .....	.....	.....	.....	30	99	129	129
Total	176	149	325	317	781	1598	1923

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity, for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1888.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends.....				4	15	19
Religious excitement.....				4	11	15
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.....				14	6	20
Love affairs, including seduction.....				3	4	7
Mental anxiety "worry".....				7	10	17
Fire and nervous shocks.....				2	1	3
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink.....	1		1	5	1	6
Self-abuse, sexual.....				21	1	22
Over-work.....				6		6
Sunstroke.....				7	1	8
Accident or injury.....	1		1	7		7
Puerperal.....					5	5
Puberty and change of life.....					2	2
Uterine disorders.....					3	3
Brain disease, with epilepsy.....				5	2	7
Other forms of brain disease.....				2	1	3
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.....	1		1	7	8	15
Fevers.....				1	1	2
HEREDITARY.						
With other ascertained cause in combination.....		1	1			
With other combined cause not ascertained.....	22	25	47			
CONGENITAL.						
With other ascertained cause in combination.....					1	1
With other combined cause not ascertained.....				2		2
Unknown.....	151	123	274	79	76	155
Total.....	176	149	325	176	149	325

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof, for the year ending
30th September, 1888.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.		Term of Probation.	Result.
1550	M.	W. H. B.	October	5th, 1887	2 months.	Disch'g'd recovered.
1554	M.	I. D.	"	17th "	1 "	do
1553	F.	E. McG.	"	18th "	2 "	do
1569	M.	J. McK.	"	18th "	2 "	do
1589	F.	S. B.	"	31st "	2 "	Returned.
1575	M.	H. B.	November	14th "	1 "	Disch'g'd recovered.
1481	F.	L. F.	"	18th "	3 "	Returned.
1600	F.	D. A. F.	"	24th "	2 weeks	Disch'g'd improved.
1516	F.	M. A. S.	"	24th "	2 months.	Returned.
1625	F.	O. B. A.	December	17th "	1 "	Disch'g'd recovered.
1592	M.	W. S.	"	22nd "	1 "	do
1578	M.	L. J.	"	22nd "	3 "	do
1576	M.	R. J. S.	January	2nd, 1888	3 "	do
1603	M.	J. H. C.	"	21st "	3 "	Returned.
1618	F.	M. J. D.	"	21st "	1 "	Disch'g'd recovered.
1615	F.	C. K.	"	24th "	3 "	Disch'g'd unimpr'v'd.
1588	F.	E. B. R.	"	26th "	3 "	Returned.
1634	M.	W. F. S.	February	18th "	1 "	Disch'g'd recovered.
1643	M.	A. T.	"	27th "	3 "	do
1642	M.	T. R.	"	28th "	3 "	do
974	F.	E. B.	"	29th "	3 "	Returned.
1621	F.	M. P.	"	29th "	2 "	do
1542	M.	H. S.	March	17th "	3 "	Disch'g'd recovered.
1161	M.	R. D.	"	27th "	3 "	do
1520	F.	L. C.	"	30th "	6 "	Returned.
1599	F.	M. H.	"	31st "	3 "	Disch'g'd recovered.
1577	M.	J. R.	"	31st "	4 "	do
1619	M.	R. W.	"	31st "	3 "	do
1389	M.	J. T. H.	April	3rd "	3 "	do
1612	F.	A. L.	"	7th "	2 "	Returned.
1390	F.	M. H.	"	17th "	3 "	do
1589	F.	S. B.	"	18th "	4 "	Disch'g'd improved.
1549	F.	G. B.	May	11th "	6 "	Still out.
1558	F.	C. D.	June	7th "	2 "	Disch'g'd recovered.
1537	F.	M. W.	"	15th "	6 "	Still out.
1728	F.	J. D.	"	21st "	2 "	Returned.
1542	M.	T. H.	"	29th "	3 "	do
1713	M.	J. E.	July	5th "	2 "	Disch'g'd recovered.
1717	F.	C. LeB.	"	10th "	2 "	do
1669	F.	A. C.	"	12th "	3 "	Still out.
1607	M.	J. M. R.	"	18th "	2 "	Disch'g'd recovered.
1516	F.	M. S.	"	25th "	6 "	Returned.
1747	F.	M. H. R.	"	27th "	1 "	Disch'g'd improved.
855	F.	M. W.	"	28th "	3 "	Still out.
1645	M.	W. W.	August	2nd "	6 "	do
1658	F.	S. T.	"	7th "	2 "	do
1671	F.	A. B.	"	9th "	2 "	do
1597	F.	M. R.	"	10th "	2 "	Returned.
1752	M.	G. T.	"	11th "	1 "	Disch'g'd recovered.
1740	F.	A. W.	"	15th "	3 "	Still out.
1751	M.	J. J.	"	21st "	1 "	Disch'g'd improved.
1743	M.	W. C.	"	24th "	2 "	Still out.
1764	F.	M. M. G.	September	1st "	2 "	do
1647	M.	P. R.	"	3rd "	3 "	do
1729	M.	G. C.	"	4th "	3 "	do
1739	F.	M. S.	"	8th "	6 "	do
1402	M.	D. A. M.	"	13th "	6 "	do
1906	M.	H. J.	"	19th "	2 "	do
974	F.	E. B.	"	21st "	1 "	do
1648	F.	B. G.	"	24th "	2 "	do
1232	M.	A. L.	"	25th "	3 "	do
1722	F.	M. C.	"	26th "	1 "	do
1593	M.	A. K.	"	27th "	2 "	do
1621	F.	M. P.	"	27th "	2 "	do
71	M.	J. McC	"	28th "	6 "	do

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

AGES.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	2	2	4	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
" 20 " 25 "	15	9	24	4	2	6	2	1	3
" 25 " 30 "	18	8	26	5	.....	5	.....	1	1
" 30 " 35 "	19	13	32	6	4	10	1	2	3
" 35 " 40 "	10	8	18	1	.....	1	1	1	2
" 40 " 45 "	13	14	27	3	4	7	1	.....	1
" 45 " 50 "	13	12	25	4	.....	4	5	3	8
" 50 " 55 "	7	4	11	1	1	2	4	2	6
" 55 " 60 "	5	6	11	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8
" 60 " 65 "	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	2	4
" 65 " 70 "	5	5	10	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
" 70 " 75 " ....	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	1	1	2
" 75 " 80 "	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 80 " 85 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 85 " 90 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not Stated	4	1	5	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
Totals.....	115	88	203	27	15	42	25	18	43

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Total length of Asylum residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month.....	59	16	.....	1	3
From 1 to 2 months	14	15	1	2	.....
" 2 " 3 "	14	17	2	2	1
" 3 " 4 "	19	16	3	2	.....
" 4 " 5 "	7	16	5	.....	1
" 5 " 6 "	2	8	3	1	2
" 6 " 7 "	6	25	1	1	.....
" 7 " 8 "	2	27	1	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	1	4	3	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	2	10	1	.....	.....
" 10 " 11 " .....	.....	4	3	.....	1
" 11 " 12 "	1	9	1	1	.....
" 12 " 18 "	21	33	8	.....	1
" 18 months to 2 years.....	2	23	2	1	.....
" 2 to 3 years	13	73	4	1	1
" 3 " 4 "	4	58	1	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	10	39	1	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	7	50	1	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	3	44	.....	2	.....
" 7 " 8 "	5	53	1	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	1	45	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	6	47	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	38	59	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	34	69	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years upwards.....	34	70	.....	.....	.....
Not Stated.....	20	4	.....	.....	.....
Totals	325	832	42	14	10

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Daily average number of patients who worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Carpenter's shop.....	8	2321	.....	2321
Tailor's shop.....	2	563	.....	563
Shoe shop.....	4	927	.....	927
Engineer's shop.....	3	999	.....	999
Mason work.....	4	657	.....	657
Repairing Roads.....	6	1724	.....	1724
Wood yard and coal shed.....	11	1701	.....	1701
Bakery.....	2	598	.....	598
Laundry.....	20	1590	4003	5593
Dairy.....	5	1820	.....	1820
Butcher's shop and slaughter house.....	1	359	.....	359
Painting.....	4	901	.....	901
Farm.....	27	9003	.....	9003
Garden.....	29	10755	103	10858
Grounds.....	7	1853	.....	1853
Stable.....	3	1089	.....	1089
Kitchen.....	23	1953	5034	6987
Dining rooms.....	38	3856	7711	11567
Officers' Quarters.....	6	366	1383	1749
Sewing rooms.....	44	.....	12863	12863
Knitting.....	62	.....	16957	16957
Mending.....	27	.....	7001	7001
Wards.....	236	43207	32124	75331
Storeroom.....	2	626	.....	626
General.....	39	5898	5500	11398
Total.....	613	92766	92679	185445

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1888, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	1	.....	1
Brant	19	15	34
Bruce	2	5	7
Carleton .....	.....	1	1
Dufferin	6	.....	6
Durham	3	2	5
Elgin	2	2	4
Frontenac	12	.....	12
Grey	26	12	38
Haldimand	18	16	34
Halton	16	15	31
Hastings	1	1	2
Huron	2	6	8
Kent	2	2	4
Lambton	1	1	2
Lanark	1	.....	1
Leeds	2	.....	2
Lincoln	22	29	51
Middlesex	3	2	5
Muskoka District	1	.....	1
Norfolk	14	21	35
Northumberland	10	4	14
Ontario	9	11	20
Oxford	6	2	8
Parry Sound District .....	.....	2	2
Peel	3	5	8
Perth	2	4	6
Peterborough	5	3	8
Prince Edward	1	.....	1
Renfrew	1	.....	1
Simcoe	57	52	109
Stormont	2	.....	2
Thunder Bay District	3	.....	3
Victoria	2	5	7
Waterloo	12	10	22
Welland	21	22	43
Wellington	32	42	74
Wentworth	44	60	104
York	61	55	116
Total	425	407	832

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing the number of Transfers from Hamilton Asylum during the official year ending 30th September, 1888,

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Nationality.	Social State.	Religion.	COUNTY WHENCE.		Where transferred to.
						Certificates.	Warrants.	
1..	S. N.....	F ...	Ireland	M	R. C.....	.....	York....	Toronto.
2..	L. A.....	F ...	Canada	S	Methodist ..	York....	.....	"
3..	W. P.....	M, ..	Canada ..	M	Methodist ..	.....	York....	"

TABLE No. 15.

Amount of work done in Shoe Shop from 1st October, 1887, to 30th September, 1888.

	New Work.	Repairs.
Men's braces	133 pairs.	
" slippers.....	687 "	
" working shoes.....	122 "	
Women's shoes.....	133 "	
" .....	.....	80 pairs.
Men's slippers.....	.....	79 "
" boots. ..	.....	34 "

TABLE No. 16.

Articles made and repaired in Tailor's Shop, from 1st October, 1887 to 30th September, 1888.

	Made.	Repaired.
Coats.....	121	220
Vests.....	85	56
Trousers ..	241	753
Coats (uniform).....	30	45
Trousers "	48	67
Smocks.....	6	15
Overalls.....	18	29
Combinations.....	2	36
Braces (pairs).....	40	..

TABLE No. 17.

Articles made and mended from 1st October, 1887, to 1st October, 1888.

	Number.		Number.
Aprons	768	Pillow slips.....	1357
Bed spreads.....	134	Pillow ticks.....	218
Bolster covers..	14	Pudding cloths.....	96
Chemises	1129	Pillow shams.....	120
Caps	64	Sheets.....	1489
Clothes screens.....	24	Shirts.....	865
Curtains.....	10	Shrouds	36
Carpet balls.....	574	Skirts	381
Dresses	751	Straw ticks.....	207
Drawers (pairs).....	178	Stockings (pairs).....	846
Handkerchiefs.....	65	Socks "	660
Jackets.....	10	Towels.....	1831
Jackets (men).....	61	Toilet covers.....	15
Lambrequins	9	Table napkins.....	24
Mattress ticks	34	Table cloths.....	96
Mitts (pairs).....	48	Waists	24
Nightgowns.....	238	Window blinds	103
Neckties (men)	34		

Articles Mended.

ARTICLES MENDED.	Number.	ARTICLES MENDED.	Number.
Aprons	44	Stockings (pairs).....	6412
Blankets	18	Shirts	4266
Bed ticks	407	Sheets.....	246
Bed spreads	98	Towels	105
Coats	170	Tablecloths.....	12
Drawers.....	668	Pants.....	513
Jackets.....	472	Pillow slips.....	189
Mattress ticks	16	Vests.....	360
Socks (pairs)	8530	Waists	15

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ONTARIO ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.

ORILLIA, 1st October, 1888.

To the Inspector of Asylums, etc. :

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my Twelfth Annual Report of this Asylum, for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

At the close of last year we had in residence 210 inmates, of whom 111 were males and 99 females. There have been admitted during the year 105, of whom 50 were males and 55 females. Of these 13 males and 16 females were admitted on the Lieutenant-Governor's warrant, and 37 males and 39 females in the ordinary way. The number of admissions is large owing to the opening of the new building. The death-rate is also large, being 26, or about 8 per cent. on the number under care during the year. It is a peculiar fact that the rate is always greater among new admissions, owing, no doubt, to the complete and sudden change in habits and surroundings. Thus 16 of the deaths occurred among the new admissions. Three inmates, 2 males and 1 female, were transferred to the Hamilton Asylum, and 1 male and 1 female were taken home by parents, making 31 in all as discharged by death and removals. There were under care during the year 315, or 161 males and 154 females.

Applications for Admission.

The number of admissions has been the largest in the history of the institution—76 by medical certificate and 29 by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant. The applications, however, have been larger, for while 76 came in in the ordinary way there were 80 applications. At the end of last year I had 303 applications on file ; this year I have 307, with only 16 vacancies, mainly reserved for warrant cases. In view of the fact that it will be at least two years before we can possibly have any further accommodation, it becomes a very serious question to explain away the reason for not being able to receive this very large number seeking admission, many of them of a most urgent nature. The country knows that something in the neighbourhood of \$120,000 has been expended in the last three years to meet this demand, and it is justly felt by those whose claims have been set aside that they have just as good a right to be relieved of the care of their imbeciles and idiots as those who have been more fortunate. Time, of course, will remedy all this, and when the main buildings are erected we will have ample room for many years. I believe this to be true, notwithstanding the fact that I estimate our idiot population at 2,500. I do not anticipate that we will ever be asked to care for more than the one-third of this number ; nor do I believe idiocy to be on the increase in a greater ratio than the normal increase of population. I believe, too, that this Asylum will tend largely to decrease the number of idiots in this Province—for this reason : every female idiot, if young when sent here, will be placed beyond the chance of giving birth to her kind, and thereby a prolific source will be cut off, as it were, at the fountain head. Some few months ago I was staggered on receiving an application from a barrister, in one of our central counties, for the admission of a family of seventeen idiots. There are three of them here now, all females, and from their history I learn the family have been co-habiting among themselves, and one of them actually gave birth to a child on the roadside. This has been going on for years, and they now number, including children and grandchildren, seventeen. It is quite certain if the "mother of them all" had been confined in an asylum before she began giving birth to children we would not have such a scandalous record as this to make. It must be conceded that this a most disgraceful state of affairs to exist in the very centre of Ontario ; and the officials and authorities of the township and county cannot be too strongly censured for their laxness in permitting this to go on so long.

Expenditure.

Our maintenance expenditure the last year has been greater than in any year since the opening of the institution—being at the rate of \$158 per inmate, as against \$124 the

year before. The increase, however, could not be avoided. For instance, in fuel alone the increase reached \$27 per inmate—being at the rate of \$33.26 as compared with \$6.25 the previous year. In the articles of vegetables the increase was \$3.44, owing to the scarcity and high price paid for potatoes last winter and spring. Many items, such as fitting up new laundry, structural alterations in the old building to provide school-rooms, furnishing rooms for teachers and others, were paid out of our maintenance account, whereas they should have been included in capital account. The item for fuel is tremendously large, but it must be remembered we now have three boiler houses instead of one, and seven boilers instead of two, and that it will require no more to run the complete institution with 500 inmates.

Improvements.

We have not done as much work in the way of permanent improvements at the farm as I would have liked. Still, we did a good deal. Early in the season the inmates removed the brush and inflammable rubbish from about twelve acres of ground to the open, and burned it. Nearly all the stumps have disappeared from around the buildings, but the chief work has been on the road leading from the boiler-house to the railway switch. It will not only be an ornamental road, but a substantial and permanent one. There was no fencing done, although we had an appropriation for that purpose. This is to be regretted, for there can be no valid reason why all work of that nature should not be gone on with at once, instead of waiting two or three years until the buildings are completed, especially as money is voted from year to year for them. It goes without saying if works of this class are of sufficient importance to warrant the vote of an appropriation of money, they are of sufficient importance to warrant the expenditure of that appropriation with as little delay as possible.

Wants.

Provision having been made for stables and coal-sheds, I would recommend that appropriations be obtained for a driving-shed and the following wants:—At present our vehicles, such as waggons, sleighs, etc., have to remain out in the weather for the want of a building. We also require a good piggery. There should be a large brick ash-house, as now we have to throw our ashes out in the snow during winter, in an unsightly pile, which takes a good part of early summer to get free of ice and snow before they can be drawn away. I called your attention last year to the necessity of draining our low or bottom land, north and east of the buildings, before anything can be done to put them in shape for grounds and gardens. This work should not be delayed another year, and I would recommend the purchase of a sufficient number of drain tiles to do this work, with an extra appropriation for labour. It must not be expected that the tile-draining can be done exclusively by the inmates, or work similar to it. Their labor can be profitably applied in the way of struggling with the stones so plentifully dispersed over our land, in making roads, building stone walls, and generally grading up, in addition to the regular farm and garden labor. After the drains are laid, tree-planting should be vigorously gone on with, and our gardens can be put into shape. We must have a thoroughly experienced gardener. Indeed, this appointment should have been made last spring, especially as provision was made for him in our salary appropriation. I suppose I need hardly call your attention to the desirability of putting storm windows on our buildings, as both you and the architect have agreed that such should be done. Nor should it be necessary to again refer to the necessity for acquiring the strip of land between us and the lake. This should have been purchased long ago, and something done with it.

School and Children.

We have at long last made a beginning with our school. In May last Miss M. B. Christie was appointed teacher, and immediately thereafter essayed the somewhat difficult task of instructing idiots. It was a new experience to her, for although well up in the kindergarten system, the raw material supplied her here was so exceedingly crude and

unpromising that it well might make her pause before beginning. Miss Christie appears to be devoted to her work, and it is really marvelous to witness the improvement already made. She has been assisted in the work so far by Miss Kate Jennings, a young lady with many of the qualities that go to make up a successful teacher. As, however, we have some seventy-five children already, it will be seen that another teacher is absolutely essential, and I would respectfully ask that another be appointed at the New Year. When this work has to come down to individual teaching, and wonderfully patient teaching at that, it can be easily seen that two teachers cannot accomplish it.

Our New Buildings.

In November last we transferred the fifty-five males from the old building we occupied in town to our new buildings, and since then we have gradually filled up with what in our judgment were the most pressing and urgent cases. After nearly a year's experience and trial, the verdict must be more than unanimous in favour of the buildings. They are admirably adapted for the purpose—day-rooms and dormitories being spacious, light and airy. They are the finest I ever saw, taking them all in all. The laundry and kitchen, in fact every department, is in keeping with the day-rooms and dormitories. The girls' building was opened in February, and placed in charge of Miss Brunskill, who has been chief attendant here for the last five years. I have had no cause to regret this step, as she has proved to be a thoroughly competent and efficient officer.

Changes.

On the 15th September Miss Kirkpatrick, who had been Matron for the last eight years, was transferred to the same position at the Kingston Asylum; and Miss Hardy, who had been Matron at Kingston, took charge here. While regretting to lose an old officer, I feel satisfied the new one will in every way take her place, and from the very short experience of two weeks, I am led to believe that Miss Hardy will be an amiable as well as an efficient officer.

In conclusion, I beg to refer to the very pleasant meeting of the Association of Officers of American Institutions for Idiots, which was held here in June last. It proved to be the largest meeting in the history of the Association, and in addition to the work done, the social feature was exceedingly pleasant.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. BEATON,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Idiots, Orillia, for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1888.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1888.....				111	99	210
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	13	16	29			
“ Medical Certificate.....	37	39	76	50	55	105
Total number under treatment during year.....				161	154	315
Discharges during year :—						
As unimproved.....	1	1	2			
Total number of discharges during year.....	1	1	2			
Died.....	15	11	26			
Transferred	2	1	3	18	13	31
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1888.....				143	141	284
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum.....				280	261	541
“ discharged.....	22	11	33			
“ died :.....	100	88	188			
“ eloped	2		2			
“ transferred	13	21	34	137	120	257
“ remaining 30th Sept., 1888.....				143	141	284
Number of applications on file Sept. 30th, 1888.....				172	135	307

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1887, to 30th September, 1888.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 19th Sept., 1888).	143	141	284
Minimum " " " (on the 21st of Oct., 1887)	111	98	209
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.....	50187	43590	93777
Daily average population.....	137.12	119.10	256.22

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married.....		1	1		6	6
Single.....	50	54	104	280	255	535
Total.....	50	55	105	280	261	541
RELIGION OF PARENTS.						
Presbyterians.....	6	12	18	50	45	95
Episcopalians.....	16	14	30	59	63	122
Methodists.....	14	14	28	64	72	136
Baptists.....		1	1	4	10	14
Roman Catholics.....	11	7	18	45	32	77
Mennonites.....	1		1	6	3	9
Quakers.....				3	1	4
Other denominations.....		2	2	5	5	10
Not reported.....	2	5	7	44	30	74
Total.....	50	55	105	280	261	541
NATIONALITIES.						
English.....	5	3	8	23	19	42
Irish.....	3	2	5	25	21	46
Scotch.....		1	1	20	11	31
Canadian.....	42	45	87	182	186	368
United States.....		2	2	3	4	7
Other Countries.....		1	1	11	7	18
Unknown.....		1	1	16	13	29
Total.....	50	55	105	280	261	541

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1888.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Brant	1	2	3	5	4	9
Bruce	2	.....	2	6	7	13
Carleton	2	1	3	9	5	14
Dufferin	1	.....	1	1	1	2
Elgin .....	.....	3	3	1	9	10
Essex	1	1	2	6	5	11
Frontenac .....	.....	1	1	9	16	25
Grey	2	3	5	14	10	24
Haldimand	1	.....	1	10	3	13
Halton	3	1	4	8	5	13
Hastings	2	1	3	3	6	9
Huron .....	.....	5	5	10	12	22
Kent	1	3	4	4	10	14
Lambton	1	3	4	7	7	14
Lanark .....	.....	1	1	6	4	10
Leeds and Grenville	1	2	3	9	3	12
Lennox and Addington	2	2	4	7	6	13
Lincoln .....	.....	1	1	4	3	7
Middlesex	3	.....	3	11	9	20
Muskoka District	1	.....	1	3	2	5
Norfolk .....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	11
Northumberland and Durham .....	.....	1	1	9	11	20
Ontario	1	1	2	10	8	18
Oxford	3	2	5	8	7	15
Peel .....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	10
Perth .....	.....	1	1	6	4	10
Peterborough .....	.....	3	3	.....	5	5
Prince Edward .....	.....	1	1	1	4	5
Renfrew	1	.....	1	1	6	7
Simcoe	6	3	9	20	12	32
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	3	.....	3	8	1	9
Victoria .....	.....	1	1	6	5	11
Waterloo .....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	10
Welland .....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Wellington	2	1	3	9	3	12
Wentworth	2	2	4	13	13	26
York	8	9	17	41	36	77
Total admissions	50	55	105	280	261	541

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to
30th September, 1888.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Brant				1		1
Bruce				2	2	4
Carleton	1		1	3	3	6
Elgin					4	4
Essex		1	1	2	3	5
Frontenac				7	9	16
Grey	1	1	2	7	4	11
Haldimand				1		1
Halton					2	2
Hastings	2	1	3	2	3	5
Huron		1	1	4	2	6
Kent					3	3
Lambton	1	1	2	2	2	4
Lanark				4	1	5
Leeds and Grenville	1	1	2	5	2	7
Lennox and Addington		2	2	2	5	7
Lincoln		1	1	2	2	4
Middlesex				3	1	4
Muskoka District				1		1
Norfolk				5	5	10
Northumberland and Durham				4	3	7
Ontario				3		3
Oxford				2	1	3
Peel				1	3	4
Perth		1	1	4	2	6
Peterborough		3	3		3	3
Renfrew	1		1	1	4	5
Simcoe	3		3	6	3	9
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	3		3	7		7
Victoria				2		2
Waterloo				1		1
Wellington				1		1
Wentworth				1	6	7
York		3	3	9	5	14
Total admissions	13	16	29	95	83	178

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
452	I. R. R.	M	December 23rd, 1887.....	December 27th, 1887.....	Taken home. Transferred to Hamilton Asylum. Taken home.
261	P. McG.	M	September 21st, 1882.....	February 21st, 1888.....	
32	M. A.	F	" 26th, 1876.....	" 21st, "	
491	T. E.	M	March 14th, 1888.....	March 28th, "	
527	M. A. S.	F	July 13th, 1888.....	July 31st, "	

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	M. M.	F.	48	October 20th, 1887....	11	9	25	Chronic Dysentery.
87	G. M.	M	22	November 24th, "	11	1	1	General Debility.
183	M. J. B.	F.	24	December 25th, "	9	7	25	Injury received from another inmate.
457	J. McK.	M	8	January 26th, 1888....	2	29		Epilepsy.
445	I. C.	M	19	February 4th, "	2	15		General Debility.
68	A. B.	M	23	" 6th, "	11	4		
467	C. K.	M	17	" 10th, "		25		
443	E. E. H.	M	7	" 13th, "	2	28		" "
461	A. McD.	F.	36	March 7th, "	2	1		Heart Disease.
484	M. S.	F.	6	" 24th, "		11		General Debility.
236	H. H.	M	11	April 19th, "	7	3	9	Epilepsy.
449	I. H.	M	14	" 30th, "		5	7	General Debility.
485	M. McK.	F.	17	May 13th, "	2	5		Consumption.
464	R. F.	M	57	" 27th, "	4	18		Peritonitis.
324	L. B.	F.	24	" 27th, "	5	8		Pneumonia.
462	T. J. McD.	M	19	June 3rd, "	4	28		Heart Disease.
334	T. T. L.	M	23	" 4th, "	5	13		Epilepsy.
440	T. A. D.	M	24	" 21st, "	8	7		General Debility.
517	G. B.	M	6	" 27th, "		15		Diphtheritic Croup.
361	E. J. G.	F.	12	July 2nd, "	4	9	1	Phthisis.
272	A. J. A.	M	17	" 6th, "	5	15		Dropsy.
448	M. J.	F.	16	" 3rd, "		7	8	Peritonitis.
487	A. R.	F.	14	" 30th, "	4	21		Ulceration of Stomach.
422	J. L.	F.	24	August 6th, "	1	15		Heart Disease.
398	J. W. McC.	M	20	" 24th, "	2	5		Nerve shock from scald.
489	J. M. C.	F.	15	September 13th, "		28		Bilious Fever.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the Ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

AGES.	ADMISSIONS. (Excluding transfers).			RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 5 to 15 years.....	20	21	41	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8
" 15 " 20 "	8	8	16	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
" 20 " 25 "	6	8	14	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8
" 25 " 30 "	5	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 30 " 35 "	4	6	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 35 " 40 "	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 40 " 45 " ....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 45 " 50 "	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 50 " 55 "	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 55 " 60 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 60 " 65 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 65 " 70 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 70 " 75 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 75 " 80 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 80 " 85 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 85 " 90 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	50	55	105	.....	.....	.....	15	11	26

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September, 1888.

PERIODS.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.
Under 1 month	5
From 1 to 2 months	7
" 2 " 3 "	4
" 3 " 4 "	7
" 4 " 5 "	9
" 5 " 6 "	7
" 6 " 7 "	20
" 7 " 8 "	6
" 8 " 9 "	5
" 9 " 10 "	9
" 10 " 11 "	7
" 12 " 18 "	2
" 18 months to 2 years	9
" 2 to 3 years	24
" 3 " 4 "	7
" 4 " 5 "	9
" 5 " 6 "	10
" 6 " 7 "	47
" 7 " 8 "	8
" 8 " 9 "	11
" 9 " 10 "	7
" 10 " 15 "	64
Totals	284

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1888.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who Worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	1	1	.....	300
Engineer's shop	3	3	.....	1098
Repairing roads	1	1	.....	140
Wood yard and coal shed ..	6	6	.....	1800
Laundry	14	3	11	4340
Garden ..	2	2	.....	360
Grounds	31	31	.....	5580
Stable	2	2	.....	730
Kitchen	7	2	5	2562
Dining rooms	8	2	6	2928
Officer's quarters	1	1	.....	366
Sewing rooms	2	.....	2	620
Knitting	12	.....	12	3600
Wards	35	16	19	12810
General	20	.....	20	6000
Total	145	70	75	43234

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1888, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District.....		1	1
Brant.....	1	2	3
Bruce.....	2	3	5
Carleton.....	5	3	8
Dufferin.....		1	1
Dundas.....	3		3
Durham.....	2	2	4
Elgin.....	1	5	6
Essex.....	5	3	8
Frontenac.....	1	2	3
Glengarry.....	2		2
Grey.....	9	7	16
Haldimand.....	5	2	7
Halton.....	3	4	7
Hastings.....	3	5	8
Huron.....	5	7	12
Kent.....	2	5	7
Lambton.....	6	3	9
Lanark.....	4	2	6
Leeds.....	4	2	6
Lennox and Addington.....	7	6	13
Lincoln.....		2	2
Middlesex.....	6	2	8
Muskoka District.....	1	2	3
Norfolk.....	3	3	6
Northumberland.....	3	3	6
Ontario.....	5	4	9
Oxford.....	4	3	7
Peel.....	3	2	5
Perth.....	4	2	6
Peterborough.....		4	4
Prince Edward.....	1	3	4
Renfrew.....	1	4	5
Simcoe.....	7	6	13
Stormont.....	2		2
Victoria.....	1	3	4
Waterloo.....	3	2	5
Welland.....		2	2
Wellington.....	4	3	7
Wentworth.....	4	5	9
York.....	21	21	42
Total.....	143	141	284

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOMEWOOD RETREAT, GUELPH.

To W. T. O'Reilly, Esq., *Inspector of Asylums, Toronto :*

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to transmit my fifth annual report of the operations of the Homewood Retreat, Guelph, being for the year ending September 30th, 1888.

The following tables will point out the movements of patients during the period under consideration :

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1887	6	8	14	.....	.....	.....
Admitted during year by medical certificate	10	7	17	16	15	31
Total number under treatment during year.....	.....	.....	.....	16	15	31
Discharges during year—						
As recovered	10	6	16	.....	.....	.....
As improved .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total number of discharges during year .....	.....	.....	.....	10	6	16
Died .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1888....	.....	.....	.....	6	9	15
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum ..	.....	.....	.....	50	38	88
“ discharged.....	37	27	64	.....	.....	.....
“ died.....	7	2	9	44	29	73
“ remaining 30th September, 1888 ....	.....	.....	.....	6	9	15

INEBRIATE BRANCH.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1887.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Admitted during year	16	2	18	23	2	25
Total number under treatment during year .....	.....	.....	.....	23	2	25
Discharges during year .....	.....	.....	.....	17	2	19
Remaining, 30th September, 1888 .....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum ..	.....	.....	.....	88	16	104
“ discharged	80	16	96	.....	.....	.....
“ died.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
“ eloped	1	.....	1	82	16	98
“ remaining, 30th September, 1888 ....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6

Admissions.

Of the admissions, 19 males and 2 females came in as inebriates upon their voluntary application. One male inebriate was sent here upon the Hon. the Provincial Secretary's warrant, and 1 male was admitted for treatment under the provisions of Sec. 37, Chap. 246, R. S. O. 87. The remainder, viz., 9 male and 5 female, were certified as being insane.

Discharges.

Of those discharged, 18 males and 2 females were of the inebriate class, whilst 10 males and 4 females belonged to the department for insane. Two of the inebriates were opium habitués, and returned to their homes entirely emancipated from the baneful influences of this enslaving drug. As to the recovery of inebriates, I have dilated somewhat on this subject in another part of this report.

Of the insane who were discharged, 6 recovered and returned to their homes, 5 were improved and 3 were unimproved. The 5 improved and one of the unimproved were removed to one or other of the Provincial Asylums, where they were received at a greatly reduced cost for maintenance. One of the unimproved had been here for over three years; she developed a large ovarian tumor, and was taken home to be nursed by her relatives. The other discharged unimproved had cancer of the intestines; he was removed to the General Hospital to be operated upon, and afterwards taken home.

Deaths.

It is a matter of much gratification to be able to send in my report without having to record a single death, or any serious illness of any kind. The health of the patients has been remarkably good, and whilst the city of Guelph was visited during the summer with diphtheria, typhoid fever and other contagious diseases, nothing of the sort made its appearance in the institution. This speaks volumes for the salubrity of the site selected, and the sanitary arrangements of the institution.

Inebriety.

The recent agitation in Toronto for the establishment of an inebriate asylum in that city, and also a movement last summer in Hamilton with the same object in view, points to the fact that the care of the inebriate is a problem which, at the present time, is again pressing itself upon the consideration of thoughtful minds. Many views have been expressed upon the subject, representing a wide diversity of opinion as to the best mode of dealing with this helpless class of our community.

This diversity of opinion, wide and far-reaching in opposite directions, has, in a large measure, arisen out of a want of knowledge of the true nature of the inebriate. Some maintain he is a vicious outcast with no intellect, whose only desire is to gratify the animal propensities, indulging in that which gives him pleasure for the time being, without having regard to after consequences. Those who hold this view consign him to the severest measures of repression, punish him, and sober him up for the time being, then return him to the world, when, having been irritated by the severity of his treatment, his worst nature is developed, and the first thing he does is to "return like a dog to his vomit."

Others of the fanatic and hyper-religious type, recognize in the inebriate a clear intellect, and say he has simply fallen from grace, that his drinking propensities are purely the workings of Satan, and that his only hope of cure depends upon the grace of God.

Whilst yet a third class, of whom the term "charlatan" is a fitting designation, assert that inebriety is simply a taste or desire for alcohol, and prescribe an antidote which, they claim, completely destroys the taste for liquor, and cures the patient. I need hardly say such nostrums are usually only invented for the purpose of making money at the expense of the unfortunate victims of clever but unscrupulous humbugs. They contain substances which are deleterious to the human system, and frequently launch their dupes

from the arena of alcoholism into the thralldom of the opium habit. There is no specific medicine which will cure the alcohol habit.

Lastly, the scientist asserts that inebriety is a physical disease, and must be treated on principles in harmony with scientific knowledge of the present day.

Until inebriety is thoroughly understood, diversity of opinion will exist, and no rational line of management is likely to be agreed upon.

In the light of our present knowledge we are confronted with two aspects of cases, viz., that of vice or sin, and that of disease; upon one or other of these views must the management of each particular case be carried out. It is, therefore, of primary importance to distinguish, in a given case, whether the patient drinks on account of vicious propensities, or whether he is impelled to do so by disease.

It is not an easy matter to draw a clear distinction between vice and disease, the line of demarcation between them is not clearly defined, and those who look for mathematical precision in this direction, are doomed to disappointment. It is just as impossible to say that, up to a certain point, drinking is a vice, and beyond that point it is a disease, as it is to draw a line of demarcation between sanity and insanity. In the latter instance there are imperceptible gradations all the way from the most highly organized and intellectual being, down to the demented and drivelling idiot. Between these two extremes there are various grades of intellectual manifestations, which gradually approach and interlace one another, so that in the centre we have people of mixed type who can hardly be called sane, and whom it would be equally erroneous to classify as insane. They constitute that large class of eccentric and peculiar people which, for want of a better term, are designated as being on the "border-land." So it is with inebriety, between the two extremes of total abstinence and the confirmed dipsomaniac, there are various gradations approaching each other, and we find in the centre men of mixed characters—border-liners, so to speak, whose drinking habits are continued partly under the influence of vice, and partly impelled by disease.

These intemperate "border-liners," unless they are rescued from their indulgences, quickly pass from inebriety as a vice to inebriety as a disease. It is with this class that religious influence is such a potent factor in restoring to manhood the inebriate who maintains he can stop drinking whenever he wishes to, but who, unfortunately, so seldom wishes to. It is to be deplored that so few of this class realize the dangerous ground upon which they stand; before they are aware of the fact they have outraged nature too much, the pendulum has swung too far, and they are launched into the servitude of inebriety as a disease, with all its unrelenting punishments and enslaving surroundings.

Whilst it is difficult to define the limits of vice and disease, I think we can lay down data which will sufficiently approximate it for all practical purposes.

"By inebriety as a vice," says Dr. —, "we mean that form of drinking which *is not* characterized by any longing, deep-seated appetite, or craving for stimulants, but results from mental or emotional promptings to indulge in alcohol, and is chiefly noticed in those persons who do not consult their conscience or judgment, but who are ready to tread any path that others may mark out for them, especially if it leads in the direction of bodily or mental pleasure."

Such persons drift into evil habits without being aware of the course they are pursuing; they get drunk "by accident," and having once passed the bounds of propriety they easily float down the enticing stream which leads to sunken rocks, and wreck their lives on that reef which the medical world has designated "dipsomania." From this state, by their own unaided efforts they are unable to extricate themselves. At first their drinking is merely a socially vicious propensity, which, being indulged, leads to disease or crime, or both.

Inebriety, as a vice, is under the will-power and control of the drunkard himself; he can take a drink or leave it alone at pleasure, he has no craving for it, nor does one drink cause an insatiable desire for another, to be followed by yet one more and a good stiff one in the morning "to brace him up and give him an appetite for breakfast."

"By inebriety as a disease," says the same authority, "we mean that form of drinking which is characterized by a longing, deep-seated appetite, and craving for drink. It results from a disturbed condition of the great nerve centres."

This condition is brought about either by prolonged vicious indulgence, by inherited instability of the nervous system, by external injuries, or by derangement of the internal organs. The man who is thus afflicted has no more power to control his desire for drink than he has to control the action of his heart, or the involuntary expansion and contraction of his lungs during respiration. His drinking is the outward expression of disturbance within him, it is as much a symptom of disease as chills and fever are symptoms of malaria. His drinking is a necessity to his diseased system, he must have drink, he drinks whenever he can get it, in private as well as in public, he takes it home with him, he is afraid to be without it and always keeps it within easy reach. Moral influences alone cannot control him. The necessity of providing for his family, his own health, his spiritual welfare, are equally unavailing. Promises of reformation made with all honesty of purpose; solicitations of his friends, clergymen, and those who are near and dear to him, are all cast to the wind when the desire for drink comes on, and alcohol he will have no matter at what cost or how low he may have to degrade himself to obtain it. He is simply incapable of abstaining; because he is diseased, his will impaired, its power broken with every nerve, muscle and other organs in his body crying out in the form of pain, "give me alcohol." Alcohol he knows paralyzes the nerves, deadens pain, quiets restlessness and gives him comfort.

Coincident with this insatiable desire and irresistible impulse to indulge in alcohol, the acute observer will note a change in the man's moral character. This change is perhaps the best criterion we have of the advent of disease. The man, as compared with himself, has changed; his moral principles are one by one being swept away, he becomes coarse and vulgar. As a rule, the first of his moral principles to depart is veracity; little or no dependence can be placed on his word; he will assert as truth what everyone else knows to be false. Next comes a loss of sense of moral obligations to others, whilst he will argue that others fail in their duty towards him; hence arise bickerings and bitter feelings between relatives and friends. Loss of self-respect supervenes. The religious, moral and highly honorable man becomes grossly immoral, loses all sense of shame, becomes untidy in his person, indifferent to public opinion, and conducts himself in a manner repugnant to the moral usages of society. His passions and desires are excited by disease instead of motive. This loss of self-control is but another symptom of diseased action.

Later in his career the intellectual faculties give way: whilst at an early stage he was able to reason correctly, talk intelligently and argue acutely, he now loses control of these faculties, his intellect becomes impaired, memory fails, he cannot grasp the meaning of what he reads, and unless life is ended by apoplexy, heart disease, or some other intercurrent malady, he sinks into the condition of a dement and dies an intellectual and moral wreck.

To place this matter a little more clearly I may summarize the distinction between vice and disease in regard to inebriety, as follows:—

Vice—Is under the will-power and control of the individual.

Disease—Is imperative and beyond his control.

Vice—Drinks for pleasure.

Disease—Drinks from necessity.

Vice—Seldom drinks except in company.

Disease—Drinks chiefly in private.

Vice—Is amenable to religious and moral teachings.

Disease—Cannot be controlled solely by religious or moral influences.

Vice—Does not work any radical change of character.

Disease—Produces serious and marked change of character, especially of the moral nature, followed in the later stages by intellectual impairment.

Drunkenness is a vice.

Dipsomania is a disease, of which alcoholic indulgence is one of the chief and early symptoms.

From the foregoing it is not difficult to come to some conclusion as to the mode of management in a given case. Where vice and sin are the factors we may safely leave the treatment to the care of the clergy and other well-meaning people, whose high and honorable office is to ferret out and deal with sin.

When disease is present it rests with medical men and the State to take action. What that action should be I must leave to others to point out ; one thing, however, is certain, that total abstinence must be enforced. Whether this will be best accomplished by the gaols, asylums or in isolated districts where alcohol is not obtainable, experience alone will prove. I think, however, it makes but little difference how it is effected, so long as the abstinence is sufficiently prolonged to allow nature to do her work. In gaols the inebriate can and does get all the purely medical treatment his case requires, but unfortunately the term of commitment is too short to effect any permanent results, and much as the gaol surgeon may endeavour to do his duty towards his patient he is severely handicapped by the patient passing from under his control almost as soon as he recovers from the acute effects of the debauch for which he was committed.

In estimating the good obtained by placing a patient in an asylum, it is to a large extent conjecture whether a cure can be effected in any particular case. So much depends upon the patient's surroundings after he leaves the institution that his treatment may be said to extend to a period much longer than that defined by his stay in an asylum, and it is this after-period which largely determines his future career. It is, therefore, impossible, without some fixed criterion of what a cure is, to give accurate figures as to percentages of recoveries. Nevertheless, from observation of those inebriates who have been in the Homewood Retreat during the past five years, I am able to note many who have led regular lives since their discharge and have successfully followed their various vocations. There is no doubt the institution has been an inestimable boon to many who have availed themselves of it. They have regained their will-power, their general health has been brought as near as possible to a normal standard, and they have been restored to society in such a condition that with proper environment they are in the best possible condition to again take their place in the world and become bread-winners for those depending upon them. Nor have the benefits of the institution ended here, for the family circle has been relieved of a disturbing element, home rendered pleasurable, and money which was being squandered has been saved.

STEPHEN LETT,
Medical Superintendent.

